

HOME NEWS

Ford move towards pay deal despite rejection by unionBy Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Ford management appeared last night to be moving towards a pay settlement with their 59,000 manual workers despite firm union rejection of a "totally unacceptable" offer worth 16.34 per cent.

Mr Ronald Todd, chairman of the union side of the Ford National Joint Negotiating Committee, accused the company of "almost contemptuously dismissing nearly all the elements" of a comprehensive pay, working time and conditions claim which, according to the company, would cost over 60 per cent if met in full.

He made it plain that negotiators had been as disappointed by the pay offer, said by the company to be their highest in cash terms, as by the refusal of the company to make any concession to the unions' demand for shorter working hours this year.

Next Wednesday and Friday have been set aside for negotiations to take place in earnest. Veteran union negotiators were still hopeful last night of achieving an early settlement without a repetition of last year's costly strike.

The union side, judging by past form, expect the company to respond to their unequivocal rejection of an offer which gives an 11 per cent increase to the basic pay shift rate, earned by the biggest group of workers, 27,000, on the "B grade", with improvements over next week's negotiations to a final offer of about 20 per cent.

Since Ford are a traditional pace-setter, such an offer would help to make increases of around a fifth a "going rate" for those groups which have tried industrial strength.

GLC fears on fifth air terminalBy Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

To foist a fifth terminal at Heathrow airport on to west London would be "horrendous", creating chaos on roads already congested and bringing an unacceptable increase in aircraft noise, Mr Alan Greenberg, planning and communications policy leader of the Greater London Council, said yesterday.

He expressed fears that the search for a third airport for London would be halted and a fifth terminal built at Heathrow. A decision on a fourth terminal at the airport to cope with an additional eight million passengers a year is awaited from the Government.

A fifth terminal could add a further 15 million passengers a year. "The GLC did not oppose in principle a fourth terminal, subject to important conditions, including that there should be no fifth terminal," he said. In no circumstances will the council change its stance on the matter.

The only valid answer to London's third airport dilemma was a two-centre airport with the runways on Martin's and many of the terminal buildings and associated activities in east London.

That would do much to redress the economic and social balance between east and west London and would provide jobs where there was unemployment.

Appealed dismissed: An appeal by British Caledonian Airways against a decision of the Civil Aviation Authority to allow a variation in the conditions of the licence held by Laker Airways on its London-Los Angeles route was dismissed yesterday by Mr John Reid, Secretary of State for Trade.

The variation allowed Laker to carry cargo and mail, and to sell tickets in advance and through travel agents without restriction on what was begun as a no-booking Skytrain service.

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Dispute over magazine stops newspaperBy Alan Hamilton
The London Evening News

was not published yesterday, the day on which the newspaper should have included the first issue of a colour magazine.

Production was prevented by an unofficial dispute involving the paper's 164 compositors, all members of the National Graphical Association, who walked out on Thursday afternoon, ignoring the instructions of the half-time news officials to continue normal working.

Mr Lee Dixon, national president of the NGA, is to meet the men on Monday in an effort to end the dispute.

Men in the London composing room of Ford (which is not an EEF member) over the next two years could possibly be tied to automatic welding processes and other technological developments due at the Hawlewood plant next year for manufacture of the Escort replacement (code-named "Erika") and at Dagenham the year after.

The company yesterday made plain they were not prepared to consolidate on to basic rates the "attendance allowance" negotiated after bitter initial opposition by the unions last year. Instead they were prepared to increase the payments made to employees for each week they do not take part in strikes.

The company are confident that the new scheme is working well. An average of 1,000 absences a month this year, which is about half the average over the past five years. An average of 1,795 vehicles were lost a month this year because of disputes, compared with between 3,000 and 12,000 a month for the previous five years.

His members were also angry because the management had not kept them fully informed on plans for the magazine.

Associated Newspapers said last night that it might still be possible to distribute the 500,000 copies of the colour magazine with a future edition of the paper.

Grant settlement assumes 4pc spending cutBy Michael Hatfield,
Political Reporter

A full-scale Commons debate on the Blunt affair next week is expected by ministers and backbenchers, though for parliamentary reasons they do not want to anticipate the ruling of the Speaker on Monday on whether an emergency debate will be held.

There were further hints that a debate yesterday and it is assumed that if it is granted.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who as Prime Minister, is head of the Security Service, will speak.

Much would depend, however, if it was stated, on the type of motion that was presented.

There is so much pressure for a debate, publicly from the Labour backbenches and privately from some Conservative MPs, that it is felt that the Commons ought to be allowed to express its opinion.

The demand for an emergency debate will be made on Monday by Mr William Bamford,

Labour MP for Fife Central.

It is known yesterday that she is due to answer another written question on Tuesday. That is from Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Leigh, who asked the Prime Minister "if any persons other than Sir Anthony Blunt have been granted immunities, waivers or concessions of any kind in connection with the defection of Burgess and MacLean".

The Government expected authorities to find more of the required reduction from school meals, milk and transport. "It should then be possible to maintain staffing and other standards in the schools as far as possible," Mr Carlisle insisted.

He said that the settlement made a "realistic allowance" through cash limits for increases in costs that had occurred since November, 1978.

For further increases up to the end of this financial year as a result of reports from the Clegg commission on pay comparability; and for the consequences next year both of Clegg awards and of other cost increases.

Sinn Fein prepared to resist eviction 'by force'

From Christopher Thomas

Belfast

The Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, are ready to resist forcibly any attempt to evict them from Falls Road, Belfast. Legal proceedings are being taken by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive to get the organisation out of the building which it has occupied since 1973, when it was used as a centre for monitoring the IRA ceasefire.

The statement added that the Clegg sequence might have been omitted from the far more generally historical associations being prepared in the programme about the IRA.

The statement, which went some way to answering critics of the Panorama team's action by the Prime Minister in the Commons last week, said instructions were given to protest about Ireland were clear and remained among other things that the BBC controller in Northern Ireland be advised of what was going on with the opportunity to object if he thought fit.

This particular upward reference was far from fully complied with.

The board agreed totally, it said, with Mr. Mansell's diagnosis and endorsed his decision, among other things, to take whatever disciplinary action might be appropriate. "This is now being done under the established air procedures."

An editor in control in the television service current affairs department, the board said it had always tried to strike a balance between too tight control, which could stifle vigorous and independent journalism, and undue latitude which could damage the public interest for which they as governors were the trustees.

The Provisional Sinn Fein had been asked to leave 18 months ago. Court proceedings would get under way on instructions from Mr Philip Goodhart, an Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The Provisional Sinn Fein said yesterday: "Despite this latest threat, Sinn Fein will continue to expose the inhumanity and illegality of British rule in Ireland, and we will resist any attempt to evict us."

The organization plans to challenge the move in court and yesterday was taking legal advice.

The Housing Executive said the Provisional Sinn Fein had applied for tenancy of the premises but had been refused because neither political parties nor paramilitary organizations were acceptable to them.

The Provisional Sinn Fein had been asked to leave 18 months ago. Court proceedings would get under way on instructions from Mr Philip Goodhart, an Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr James Barry, head of establishment and personnel at Cheltenham headquarters, told the tribunal that Miss Hermolle had been a cipher and communications officer since 1969.

He said there was no accommodation on Ascension Island for single women, and Miss Hermolle would have had to sleep in a block with five men, sharing the toilet facilities.

It is an all-male society. The men tend to live as men often do in these conditions, in a very informal atmosphere. A very informal style of dress is effected.

People tend to walk around in varying stages of undress sometimes there is a minimum of clothing.

It is a generally free-and-easy, all-male atmosphere. It is my opinion that the accommodation is not suitable for women.

After the hearing, Miss Hermolle, aged 37, of All Saints, Cheltenham, said: "I hate the 'no women' rule.

Driver trapped for three hours after train crash

From Our Own Correspondent

Belfast

Mr Thomas Doyle, the driver of a crowded commuter train that crashed near Dublin yesterday, was critically ill in hospital last night. He was trapped in his cab for three hours before rescue workers cut him free. Thirty-three people were taken to hospital with broken bones, lacerations and shock.

The crash happened near Dalkey, about 10 miles from Dublin, and investigators believe that frozen signal points were the cause.

The 8.17 am train from Bray to Dublin was stopped at signals near Dalkey station when a train behind it came out of a tunnel and crashed into it. The train was derailed and several occupants were thrown onto the track.

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THE TIMES SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17 1979

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"To starve the mind, most odious
of crimes, Sunday's not Sunday sans
The Sunday Times."

Sir John, your Sunday Times is back.

HOME NEWS

Controversial report on smallpox outbreak at university awaiting publication decision by ministry

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

The Department of Health said yesterday that no date had been fixed for publishing the controversial report by Professor R. A. Shooter into the smallpox outbreak at Birmingham University last year.

Earlier this month Birmingham magistrates in effect rejected many of the report's conclusions, finding that the university had not failed to ensure as far as practicable the health and safety of its employees in the medical school.

Professor Shooter, Professor of Medical Microbiology at London University and Dean of the medical college of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, headed the government inquiry into the outbreak, which led to the death of Mrs Janet Parker, who had worked in a department above the smallpox laboratory. Professor Henry Bedson, virologist in charge of the laboratory, later killed himself.

The Department of Health said the report was being con-

sidered with a view to publication, but no date had been selected.

The magistrates who dismissed the charge against the university heard two expert witnesses, one for the prosecution and the other for the defence, who both said the smallpox laboratory had been "clean".

A piece of evidence omitted from the Shooter report involved radioactivity tests. Mr Reginald Farr, Head of medical physics at Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre, Birmingham, was commissioned by the inquiry to test for radioactivity with instruments capable of detecting one ten millionth of a microcurie per centimetre.

The reason for his involvement was that viruses in the laboratory were labelled with radioactive substances, and it was thought these could retain any trace of escaped virus. But after exhaustive tests Mr Farr's report was negative and did not appear in the final inquiry report.

The inquiry favoured the theory that Mrs Parker was infected by airborne smallpox that probably escaped through a service duct as a result of bad laboratory practices. But four

expert witnesses, two from either side, said that airborne infection was not a possibility.

Dr Robert Harris, a microbiologist, who was a witness for the prosecution said: "No one can be infected unless by contact with the virus." How Mrs Parker came into contact with it would probably never be known.

Dr Allan Downie, FRS, Emeritus Professor of Bacteriology at Liverpool University, told the court of experiments at a smallpox hospital over a period of years. He used air sampling equipment designed at Porton Down. He tested for airborne infection but never succeeded in finding any trace of virus except when a sample was taken within 10 inches of a patient's mouth.

Samples moved: Samples of smallpox virus stored at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, for the past two years were moved yesterday under strict security to the Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research at Porton Down (the Press Association reports).

The operation, which took just under three hours, came after two weeks of careful preparation at the hospital and Porton Down.

Housewives jailed for frauds over benefit

From Our Correspondent
Huddersfield

Two Halifax housewives who between them were said to have defrauded the Department of Health and Social Security of more than £12,000 by pretending that they had been deserted by their husbands were jailed by Mr Robert Taylor, the recorder, at Huddersfield Crown Court, West Yorkshire, yesterday.

The court was told that Mrs Norma Cullen, aged 44, a married woman with five children, of Stanneydale Avenue, Mixenden, Halifax, had been paid £10,620 she was not entitled to in supplementary benefit over nine years. She was jailed for 18 months after admitting 10 offences of obtaining property by deception, and asked for 489 other offences to be considered.

Mr Gavin Barr-Young, for the prosecution, said: "This is believed to be one of the biggest social security frauds in the country."

Grace Robinson, aged 36, a sales assistant and mother of two children, of Codley Gardens, Stump Cross, Halifax, was jailed for nine months after admitting five offences of obtaining property by deception. She asked for 92 other offences to be considered. The court was told that over nearly two years she got £2,172 in supplementary benefits to which she was not entitled.

Mr Taylor said that she had to pass prison sentences as a deterrent to others. As a result of these cases there might well be a change of procedure to prevent frauds of that kind going on for such long periods.

After the court a departmental official said: "We realize that there have been weaknesses in the system and these have been recognized. We are introducing new steps as safeguards."

Plan to sell council estate likely to fuel controversy

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The controversy over the sale of council housing, on which the Labour Party is to hold a special conference next week, is sure to be intensified by the decision of the Borough council's housing committee in Wandsworth, London, to sell a complete estate of nearly 300 flats.

Subject to ratification by the Conservative-controlled council, the five blocks on the prewar St John's estate, Battersea, will be offered to open-market tenants. Mr Peter Atkinson, the committee's deputy chairman, said members were prepared to let the buildings renovated or demolished and replaced, but

he thought complete demolition was unlikely.

The proposed sale differed from that in Liverpool last year of three badly vandalised tower blocks nicknamed the "Pig-eries" because in that case the council had been concerned only to rid itself of buildings that had become an embarrassment.

Mr Atkinson said: "The estate's aim was to see what private enterprise could do in the way of modernizing and finding tenants or buyers for properties that were unpopular with council tenants."

The flats were in a part of London where a great deal of improvement has already gone on, and where there was considerable pressure from young people wanting to buy homes.

Another key area will be persuading countries visited by substandard ships to accept them instead of leaving it to the flag country, when it might be a "flag of convenience".

To show that we mean business, we will have no new conventions or assemblies for two years, to concentrate on enforcement.

Since 80 per cent of ship accidents involve human error, improved operation and manning, especially by flags and owners known to be substantial, is the best way to reduce accidents, and IMCO is helping various states, mostly developing countries, to set up or modernize maritime academies of a high standard.

Mr Atkinson said: "The children are full of praise for the way he ignored his own pain to help them first."

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World drive to improve ship safety

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

A drive for improved ship safety on the oceans is to be launched by the United Nations maritime arm, international delegates decided in London yesterday. In a significant shift of emphasis this will be done not by agreeing yet more rules and regulations, but by persuading governments to implement those that exist.

The other case involves a woman with a child who applied to the council for housing shortly after she arrived from Greece. The council has told her also that it owes her no duty under the Act.

The reasons are similar to those in the first case, and "further, the fact that the applicant, a foreign national, is not entitled to remain permanently in Great Britain, her permission to stay being only for six months".

Both applicants are legally represented and Hillingdon Council understands that proceedings will soon begin challenging its decision.

"The conventions we already have are quite good, but some governments are not implementing them," Mr Srivastava said.

"As the world maritime agency, IMCO is no longer satisfied to be the means whereby governments consult and formulate international regulations. We intend to pursue with governments to get action. We cannot implement, but we can tell governments that if they do. The only satisfactory way of establishing what the position is to test it in court."

The rest would then apply to every housing authority in Great Britain. If the court upheld the contention of the immigrants then the council would have to offer accommodation to people in that category.

Hillingdon has an arrangement with the Greater London Council for it to provide property for permanent housing if people arriving from Heathrow were accepted for it.

That would be only a last-ditch attempt, however, and he agreed with a solicitor representing the families of the dead

Race body to inquire into borough housing rule

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Commission for Racial Equality is planning to investigate the housing policy of the London borough of Hillingdon. A test case is also to be brought by two sets of immigrants to see whether the council has a duty to them under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977.

A year ago Mr Terry Dicks, chairman of Hillingdon's housing committee, turned an immigrant family over to the Foreign Office as its responsibility. Hillingdon had given them temporary accommodation for the night.

At that time Mr Dicks said he had given temporary accommodation to 14 families, including the one sent by taxi to the Foreign Office. He was quoted as saying: "Seven of these were whites. Seven were non-whites. So you see I am not a racist."

Mr Nicholas Rainesford, director of London Housing Aid Centre, told me yesterday it had dealt with the family of a widower, Mohamed Jaffer Janmohamed, and his four children, after they had been turned away.

Hillingdon has reviewed its obligations to house applicants in Britain through Heathrow airport and who claim to be homeless.

The council told an applicant who had come from Cyprus that even if the Act did apply, then he cannot be considered homeless because he has accommodation in Cyprus, which he deliberately left to emigrate.

The other case involves a woman with a child who applied to the council for housing shortly after she arrived from Greece. The council has told her also that it owes her no duty under the Act.

There was no self-contained heating system in the stricken diving bell that plunged to the bottom of the North Sea after its umbilical lifeline, lift wire and guideline wires were cut, a fatal accident inquiry was told in Aberdeen yesterday.

But later a senior diving inspector for the Department of Energy said that the department was carrying out two investigations into the best forms of heating within diving bells.

Both applicants are legally represented and Hillingdon Council understands that proceedings will soon begin challenging its decision.

Mr John Watts, leader of the Conservative-controlled council, told me last night: "I do not believe that Parliament could possibly have intended the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act to apply to anyone in the world arriving at Heathrow, although on some interpretation it is claimed that it does. The only satisfactory way of establishing what the position is to test it in court."

The rest would then apply to every housing authority in Great Britain. If the court upheld the contention of the immigrants then the council would have to offer accommodation to people in that category.

"At the time of the accident it was not sufficiently possible to do it. Things have now come on to the market, but they are very much unproven," he said.

Earlier, he told the inquiry that the emergency procedure for a bell which had lost contact with the surface was for an support ship to move closer to a diver to lock out from the bell to clear away severed wires and cables, return and seal the bell and jettison weights.

That would be only a last-ditch attempt, however, and he agreed with a solicitor representing the families of the dead

to sue the Star Canopus diving system safe and sound when he inspected it.

The inquiry, before Sheriff William Murdoch, was adjourned until November 26.

Books on safety checks 'missing after fire in warship' that killed eight

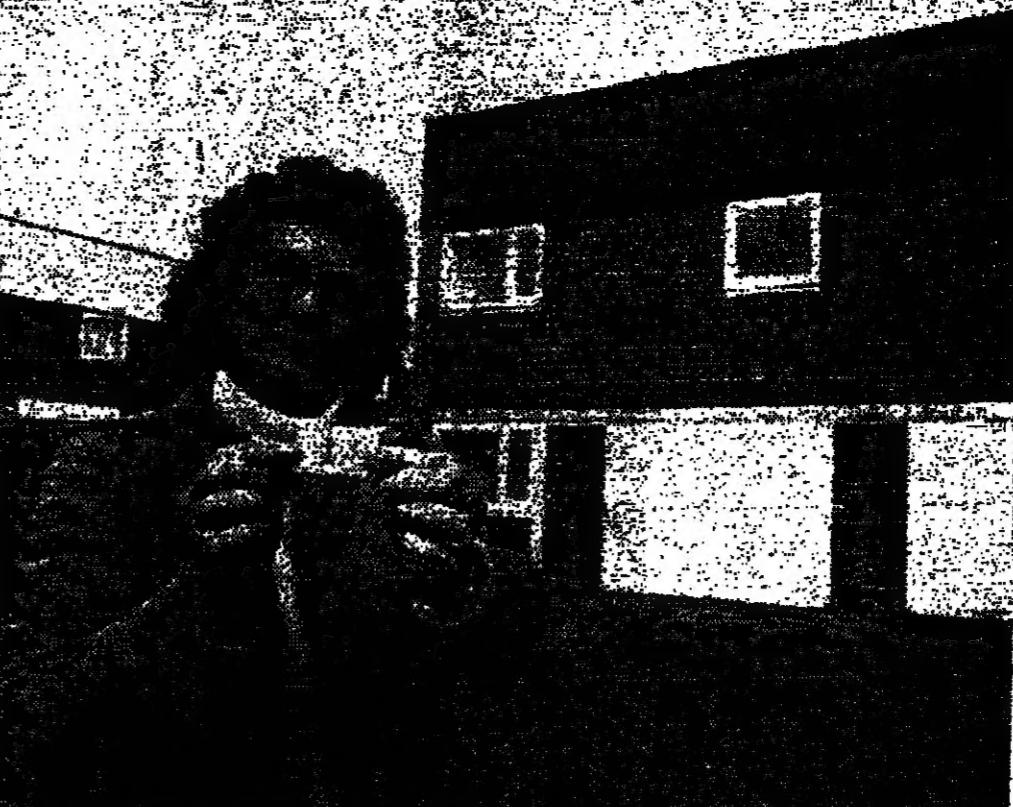
After a dreadful fire such as this, surely this was an important document? Where has it gone?"

He was told by Mr Richard O'Sullivan, who was responsible for the book and whose job it was to check it each morning when someone asked to see it after the disaster.

He added: "I realized after the fire that it was a very important document, but I have no idea where it is now."

Mr O'Sullivan, foreman of the fire patrol since 1976, also admitted that he had not given his men any instructions on removing oxygen pipes left running down into the ship after burners had finished their shift and gone home.

The court has been told that oxygen from a burner's hose



Mrs Matthews heading the queue outside the house she hopes to buy for £4,950.

Queue forms for £5,500 homes sale

From Our Correspondent
Shrewsbury

were hoping to buy a house for under £5,000 today.

Telford Development Corporation is selling 54 three-bedroom terrace houses at prices ranging from £4,200 to £5,500, with 95 per cent mortgages. The houses, built 15 years ago, are being sold at 70 per cent of their market value.

With her son Stephen and his fiancée, Miss Angela Hall, was seeking a home for the young couple. They had been there since last Wednesday.

The influx of outsiders annoyed local people, who feel the sale has been publicized too widely.

Bar a corporation official said: "The houses are being offered on a first come first served basis and this was well known before the start. This is the second batch of houses to be offered in this way."

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EST EUROPE

M Barre's fortunes recover after period of gloom

By Charles Hargrove

Before Mr Barre's decline, when the budget must go, he political fortunes of M. Raymond Barre, the French Minister, which once seemed to have reached their lowest ebb since took office in the summer of 1974, have now taken a definite up for the better.

He was allegedly involved in real estate scandal in the town of France; his health had been under the strain and had to go into hospital at time of the opening of the budget debate; and President Giscard d'Estaing had, so political analysts thought at least, turned him with faint praise, a man "without any personal merit".

Finally on a visit to his constituency of Libourne, M. Barre unexpectedly extolled the stateship of M. Robert Boulin, the Minister of Labour, who tipped in recent weeks a future head of government. This was enough to start a wave of rumours that M. Barre was politically condemned, and to open once again the lobbies betwixt his possible successor.

Now the situation is completely reversed. President Giscard d'Estaing, it was learnt yesterday, has seen the Prime Minister in a letter outlining the government's tasks for the next month, particularly that the foreseeable future he sees no appointee else but himself.

M. Barre's personal standing in the latest opinion poll published by *France-Soir* today shows a spectacular recovery. The number of people satisfied with him has risen, in one month by no less than 15 points to 41 per cent—his best score almost a year and a half.

Finally, the Gaullists, who yesterday seemed bent on a collision course with the Government over 2,000m francs 22m of budget cuts, showed more willingness to compromise a meeting on this issue between M. Barre and their leaders yesterday than was likely expected beforehand. It is even possible still that

before Mr Barre's decline, when the budget must go, he political fortunes of M. Raymond Barre, the French Minister, which once seemed to have reached their lowest ebb since took office in the summer of 1974, have now taken a definite up for the better.

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Now the situation is completely reversed. President Giscard d'Estaing, it was learnt yesterday, has seen the Prime Minister in a letter outlining the government's tasks for the next month, particularly that the foreseeable future he sees no appointee else but himself.

M. Barre's personal standing in the latest opinion poll published by *France-Soir* today shows a spectacular recovery. The number of people satisfied with him has risen, in one month by no less than 15 points to 41 per cent—his best score almost a year and a half.

Finally, the Gaullists, who yesterday seemed bent on a collision course with the Government over 2,000m francs 22m of budget cuts, showed more willingness to compromise a meeting on this issue between M. Barre and their leaders yesterday than was likely expected beforehand. It is even possible still that



THE TIMES SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17 1979

OVERSEAS

Marching thousands in Iran become ever more strident

From Robert Fisk

Tehran, Nov 16

In the largest demonstration of its kind since the American Embassy was seized by militant Islamic students 12 days ago, tens of thousands of Iranians trooped through the centre of the city today in support of the embassy occupation and the holding of the hostages.

Two miles away, almost half a million people, including Mr Mehdi Bazargan, who resigned as Prime Minister last week, attended prayers at the city's main university and heard one of the country's leading ayatollahs encourage the students to continue their occupation.

Mr. Bazargan, sitting cross-legged on the ground, listened without expression as Ayatollah Monzazari, head of the committee of experts who have just completed writing the new Islamic constitution, told his audience that "the will of the Iranian people was behind the occupation".

Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the former Foreign Minister, sat next to Mr. Bazargan, who resigned last week because of the embassy seizure had undermined his Government's credibility.

Almost half a million students were gathering not far away for a meeting in support of the Fedayeen, the left-wing guerrilla movement which is now illegal in Iran. The Fedayeen do not support the embassy occupation but have to far not voiced their opposition.

The Islamic sabbath has become a traditional day of demonstrations. If the American Government had hoped that the week's events—the halting of imports of Iranian oil to the United States and the freezing of Iranian Government assets in America—had created a more realistic atmosphere in Tehran towards negotiations for the hostages' release, it must have been deeply disappointed.

Still, it was Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who set the course for the conference and which has proved so effective so far. He decided, looking at all the previous efforts to get a settlement in Rhodesia, that whatever their theoretical merits they were far too complicated. Hence his approach of taking each issue one step at a time.

To the extent that the Foreign Secretary deserves what credit may be going, as he would be quick to recognize the conference could never have got as far as it has without some very powerful support

Quiet cheer by British on conference success**A glow from the Rhodesia attic**

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

Victory, as Napoleon observed, has many fathers, so it is hardly surprising that the success, up to now, of the Rhodesian constitutional conference is not one man's work.

In any case Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, began the conference in a pessimistic frame of mind, and is not all that optimistic, even now. Certainly, he would not regard the past 10 weeks as the happiest time of his life.

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from the Rhodesia Department of the Foreign Office.

Curiously enough, though one imagines the Foreign Office as a place of high ceilings rooms lit by chandeliers, the Rhodesia section is up in the attic and looks a bit like the interior of a beached submarine.

Perhaps that is a reflection of the problem's inaccessibility all these years.

The senior official in charge, Sir Anthony Duff, has been the chief mover behind the scenes. A tall, quiet unassuming man with a shy, shy sense of humour, he is an old Africa hand having been High Commissioner in Nairobi.

In the early days of the conference he clearly went a long way toward gaining the confidence of both sides in working on the new constitution. His admission to hospital for surgery last month has left a big gap in the British delegation.

Outside the embassy gates, where the daily demonstrations have become an event for the American television networks, the anti-American slogans have been shouted louder and more frequently than before.

Cloth banners, some of Ayatollah Khomeini's, were held up outside the embassy compound, where Iranian revolutionaries who were wounded in the recent fighting in Kurdish province were paraded this afternoon to the applause of the crowd.

rather than concentrating on the objections to a given policy. People like Mr Renwick, and Mr Patrick Laver, his predecessor, give the impression that they know more about the minutiae of Rhodesian politics than most people know about their own home towns.

Previously living in Salisbury as the British contact man, but now back in London, another key member of the team is Mr Derek Day, formerly Ambassador in Addis Ababa.

The style of the British delegation has been set by Mr Nick Keen, the conference spokesman. There is a steady precision to his answers which tend to wrap up imprecise questions like a combine harvester.

After their success, the British team have let themselves go so far as to utter a restrained "hooray". But considering the immense difficulties ahead no one is really celebrating.

Future looks doubtful for Smith party

From Nicholas Ashford

Salisbury, Nov 16

Is there any future left for the all-white Rhodesian Front, the party which was responsible for the Unilateral Declaration of Independence 14 years ago?

Now that the party must finally face the reality of black majority rule some members feel it no longer has a role to play and should either be disbanded or at least revamped.

However other members, probably a majority, feel strongly that the party should make sure it wins all of the 20 white seats in the new 100-seat assembly.

Mr Ian Smith, the party leader and former Rhodesian Prime Minister is to test the mood of the members at two meetings to be held next week.

According to a spokesman for the Shah, Mr Robert Armano, the Shah has received the first three of a series of 10 radiation sessions to treat a tumour in his neck. He has responded well so far, but no decision can be taken until the treatment is completed next week.

The Shah was admitted to hospital in New York on October 22.

No role seen for guerrillas in policing the polls

By Charles Douglas-Hamilton

The key element in Britain's ceasefire proposals at Lancaster House concerns the arrangement for Patricio Front guerrillas to collect at assembly points within 10 days of the ceasefire coming into effect.

The British Government and the Salisbury delegation recognize that there can be no question of disarming the guerrilla forces with existing units before the election, in spite of demands from the Patricio Front that this should be discussed. The guerrillas will be expected to remain in the designated assembly areas, and will not be allowed out of them armed or unarmed during the run-up to the election. This will be monitored by Commonwealth forces.

Neither before nor after the hostilities' liberation will the Americans discuss the Shah's extradition. If the hostages are set free, safe and sound, the Americans would be willing to inform Iran officially of the Shah's state of health and his intentions—whether and when he might return to Mexico, or go elsewhere.

Neither a majority, feel strongly that the party should make sure it wins all of the 20 white seats in the new 100-seat assembly.

Mr Ian Smith, the party leader and former Rhodesian Prime Minister is to test the mood of the members at two meetings to be held next week.

The meeting will take place in the wake of yesterday's decision by the party caucus to support the Lancaster House agreement and to facilitate its passage through Parliament.

Last weekend Mr Peter van der Byl, Minister of Transport and Power, called on the party to "revitalize" itself. As it was truly representative of Europeans. He said the party should do everything possible to guide events in the years ahead.

will not receive anything other than free accommodation and food.

The Salisbury delegation is concerned also that, if the election campaign starts to show that Bishop Muzorewa is in a commanding position, the guerrillas will turn to the hills and lie low until they continue with the war after losing the election. Threats of this kind are already being made, but there is no provision for the Commonwealth military force to stop such a development.

The Jitters in Salisbury at the outcome of Lancaster House can be measured by the arrival in London of a representative of the right-wing element of the Rhodesian Front Party, rather than Mr David Smith, the present Finance Minister. The Rhodesian Front appears to be sending our feelings to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zulu wing of the Patriotic Front. Lancaster House delegates yesterday were discussing the implications of the arrival of Mr Bob Lilford, a former Rhodesian Front vice-president.

These cracks are mirrored on the black political side where the two wings of the Patriotic Front, Mr Nkomo's Zulu and Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu, are preparing to fight the election separately.

Kissinger anger over Cambodia

Continued from page 1

who had the original and corrected proofs to hand. Which version was the truth?

"Book" Dr Kissinger replied, launching into an enormously detailed answer that left Mr Page thinking him but adding, "which is not in the book".

Dr Kissinger admitted several times that the United States had made mistakes over Cambodia, but he did not specifically them. But he known that he had had his country involved there earlier and harder came through only in his lament over Washington's ambivalence in "never doing enough to prevail and doing enough to keep the war going".

He resisted the accusation that the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia was the fault of the Americans.

He said the record showed that North Vietnam resisted all his efforts to keep Cambodia neutral in 1970, a year after the secret US bombing of Cambodian sanctuaries began.

Dr Kissinger would admit to one regret concerning the Middle East. In 1974, he had not demanded the Israeli disengagement to Jordan, and so averted the present problem with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He blamed it on the Israelis—and Watergate—depriving the United States of presidential power.

Dr Kissinger was not running for the Senate—not yet anyway.

He would reconsider if Senator Jacob Javits of New York were to retire. He had no prediction who would win the presidential election next year, but he himself ready to be consulted by any candidate.

Shawcross case: Last night Mr Shawcross said: "Dr Kissinger's book proves my case that in Cambodia was a sideshow. He deals only with the 1969 secret bombing and the 1970 invasion and then Cambodia entirely disappears for over two years and 900 pages."

Extracts give taste of years of power

The exclusive serialization of Henry Kissinger's memoirs begins in *The Sunday Times* tomorrow. The first extracts from *White House Years* give a taste of the range and richness of this monumental volume with its unique view of the history of our time, its extraordinary portrait of Richard Nixon and its fascinating vignettes of other men in power.

Nearly half of those asked believe that radio and television are subjected to a kind of censorship in France; and 25 per cent that the journalists themselves practise a form of self-censorship, in suppressing news which might get them into trouble with the authorities.

WEEKEND WORLD

where television journalists enjoy the right to explore and explain issues that could shape our destiny

A new series of this influential weekly current affairs programme presented by Brian Walden from



STARTS THIS SUNDAY 10.30PM ON

OVERSEAS

Two Arab mayors accuse Israelis of trying to silence them by bringing trumped-up charges

From Christopher Walker

Ramallah, Nov 16
As protest strikes continued today throughout the occupied West Bank, two of the Arab mayors who have resigned alleged that the Israeli Government was using fictitious legal charges against them in an effort to silence their opposition to Palestinian autonomy.

Mr Karim Khalaf, former mayor of Ramallah, and Mr Ibrahim Tawil, former mayor of the neighbouring town of El-Bira, accused the Israeli authorities of attempting to exploit a section of Jordanian law. This decrees that a public servant found guilty of a crime which includes "disgrace" may be removed from public office, and prevented from seeking re-election.

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JUL 10 1979

Saturday Review

Bernard Levin

Liberty of expression

It has often occurred to me that journalism is a very odd profession. The of mankind spends its time, raising its voice, interring and even engaging men in coats to pray silence, in or that it may express its views. "What I say is . . . let tell you what I think . . . it seems to me . . ."

In galleries, therefore, that in clapping a selection of articles between boards, I am breaking a self-imposed canon, and I shall no doubt pay for this set of subjective display, with some sleepless nights. What may be less obvious is that the work of selecting, marshalling and arranging my choices has itself constituted a deeply disturbing experience. But this has been only partly for the valid reason I have given: even stronger was the appealing sensation of becoming one's own judge and juries, so that at times I felt like a man trapped between two mirrors, with reflections on both sides reproducing themselves to infinity.

The journalist, however, is duty to indulge in this universal exercise, and so far as I am aware, no newspaper proprietor, even by way of experiment, insisted on exacting a fee from the journalists for affording them the hospitality of his rooms in order that they may then express views which we rarely been solicited, and even more rarely felt to be indispensable, by those who consider themselves to be the élite. Yet it is clear that many journalists, and certainly most of the successful ones, are not the profession for the material rewards. Pleasant though these are and amazing though it is that they exist at all; whether journalism is an art, a science, a craft, a confidence trick or a disease, writing practitioners are in it mostly and mainly because they've something to say. I am told that I have a very great deal to say.

I have been in the business expressing my views in writing for a little over a quarter of a century; for most of that time I have also been engaged, and off, in expressing them on radio and television. I do know how many words I've thus committed to print and to the airwaves, and I can't say that I've told; but it must be a good many millions now, and with the exception of *The Pendulum Years*, a book wrote a decade ago (it is an account of the 1960s), and I delighted to recall that an extract from it appeared in this very place at the time of its publication in 1970, all the words I have ever put one after the other have been born to life for only a few hours and disappear as swiftly as they came.

That has never worried me, the least. On the contrary, I always feel decidedly uneasy at the prospect of preserving any of my journalism, and until now resisted the blandishments of my publisher, rationalizing my reluctance by saying that I did not want to compile an anthology of my ephemera until I had written another custom-made book. But he truth is much more curious: have had, for as long as I can remember, an obsession, almost neurotic, with nothing up the past behind me like a carpet. I keep no files of correspondence, or of anything else, that matter; indeed, I keep no files of paper at all, and under the circumstances necessary for dealing with the business of leisure, they concern. Letters are destroyed when they are answered; bank statements and bills books as soon as the income tax return has been filed; diaries on the morrow of the New Year. No one, not actually deranged, is ever likely to wish to write my biography, even if it were otherwise, no one would be able to. (Perhaps

I had better pause here to assure the reader that my best contacts, so startling secrets that must at all costs be kept safe with me, I am not in the illegitimate son of the Royal Family, nor am I on the run from the Foreign Legion; my name is what I say it is, and I am the thing I seem, whatever that may be.)

It follows, therefore, that in clapping a selection of articles between boards, I am breaking a self-imposed canon, and I shall no doubt pay for this set of subjective display, with some sleepless nights. What may be less obvious is that the work of selecting, marshalling and arranging my choices has itself constituted a deeply disturbing experience. But this has been only partly for the valid reason I have given: even stronger was the appealing sensation of becoming one's own judge and juries, so that at times I felt like a man trapped between two mirrors, with reflections on both sides reproducing themselves to infinity.

For, of course, I have not remained, as some have done over the years of my career, and in the following pages that I have scanned for this compilation I have met every one of the men I have been. I found this so distressing that eventually I had to make it easier for myself by limiting the catchment area; with only three exceptions, from the mid-sixties, all the articles in this volume come from the period during which I have been writing a regular column for *The Times*. For the first six years of this period I also contributed regular book reviews to the *Observer*, and a small selection of these is included. But, before that,

I rejected the earlier work because a cursory inspection (which was all I could bear) suggested that it was not sufficiently substantial to be worth putting into a book; I suppose this, too, is rationalization, designed to protect me from the parade of ghosts that reading my journalism has summoned. And presumably those ghosts represent intimations of mortality.

On the other hand, (and at this point I shake myself like a dog coming out of the water, barking), these gloomy thoughts, it may be that the discomfort I have had to endure in the preparation of my anthology, not to mention the reliving of the public horrors it was chancing, together with a reminder of the grim, discredited prophecies of Wagner, the displaced prophecies of Cagin, the inconsistencies for which I had been responsible.

The reason for its fallaciousness is obvious, or should be: liberty, only liberty, for an individual, not for us all, structures called society, let alone the state. Moreover, the attempt to make the abstractions more free by making the individuals who constitute them only really less so, can only lead to a continuing decline in liberty.

In my increasing emphasis on

When in 1970 I left my employment with the *Daily Mail*, I received a staggering number of invitations from editors to write for their journals. These included the then Editor of the *Guardian*, Alastair Hetherington, as well as William Rees-Mogg, who at that time had been Editor of *The Times* for some three years. I told the Editor of the *Guardian*, in declining his offer with very genuine regret, that I felt (as indeed I did) that I wrote more comfortably against the grain of the paper I worked for rather than with it. And I fear so closely identified with the stance of the *Guardian*, and so well, not opposed to, but detached from, that of *The Times*, that the latter seemed to provide a more fruitful partnership both for me and for my hosts.

*When fugitives, now et in manus illis. The Guardian has moved a long way since those days, and I have moved as far, and perhaps further, mostly in the opposite direction. But this is not simply a matter of right and left, or of the politics of parties. The greatest issue of the years during which I have written for *The Times* has been the sharpening conflict between collective solutions to national problems on the one hand and the primacy of individual liberty on the other. Readers of the following pages will find a good deal about liberty in them, both at home and abroad, and regular readers of the column from which they are culled will have seen a very great deal more. But to be in favour of freedom is comparatively simple (though a surprising number of people are not—ever as I was settling down to write this, my eye fell upon a report of a statement by Sir Reginald Buller, the Regius Professor of English, setting out its view of the responsibilities of the public library in its bibliothek, which ended with an enchanting inscription to the librarians to "reaffirm that racism and sexist writing have [sic] no place in libraries and that censorship must be opposed"); it is less easy to find and pursue consistently a line through the inevitably conflicting claims to a wide variety of freedoms, some of which are genuinely incompatible with others. Through the years of my contribution to *The Times* it has been more and more pressingly borne in upon me that the greatest illusion from which societies like ours suffer is the belief that proposals which diminish the liberty of individuals can increase that of the people in general; the most important lesson I have learned during those years is that this is a ruinous fancy.*

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which I find myself simply uninterested, and the other Northern Ireland and its troubles, on which I have never been able to think of anything to say that has seemed to me worth saying. But that has left plenty of room. Not long ago, inspired by nothing more than idle curiosity, I tried to count the number of distinct topics I had written about in my *Times* column, restricting the list to those I had discussed more than once, and I discovered that they numbered something like seventy. I shall not impose the list on the reader, but I am obliged to say something about the omissions, before making some general observations about the inclusions.

A very large proportion, of course, fell because they dealt with something so tied to a particular and limited event or moment that they have lost all interest now; in one instance,

indeed, I had the unnerving experience of reading a column and finding myself without the slightest idea of what it was about, even in the most general terms. (I thought of including it in the book and offering a small prize to the reader who could explain it to its author, but in the end decided to let it lie peacefully in its newsprint bed.)

I had, for instance, found myself acting as fugitive for the moderate forces in a number of trades unions, including those of the engineering workers, the civil servants, the journalists, and the actors. (These last were—and still are, for that matter—engaged in a struggle with a group led by Miss Vanessa Redgrave; I dubbed the group "Vanessa's Looonies," and the name appears to have stuck. I can't say this because it enables me to answer a question often put to me and almost as often wrongly answered by those who have not made inquiry of me before offering confident ascriptions of their own; I did not, though I wish I had, think of calling Sir Harold Shawcross "Sir Shorly Floorcross," but I did call Sir Reginald Mandingham-Buller "Sir Reginald Bullying-Manner.")

I found that the most efficacious help I could give was the provision of crucial information about their respective elections and other balloons, and my readers were sometimes outraged to find my day's inches entirely devoted to lists of moderate union candidates on whose behalf I was vigorously soliciting the votes of those who had them. Obviously, these columns would be of no interest now; and there were many others which served an equally useful purpose.

Similarly, there were subjects on which I have written repeatedly, but for which a single, representative example of my views was clearly enough for the book; many of my regular readers have their particular likes or, more frequently, dislikes, among my regular subjects (Wagner, to whose music I am incurably addicted, is the one that arouses most hostility, but he was used to that himself), and whereas in a column appearing three times a week I could ride hobby-horses as often as I pleased, it seemed to me a mistake to ride too many in a collection of this kind. And again, there were subjects to which I returned again and again but which were inevitably subjects of a low level of diminishing returns as far as my readers' interest was concerned. The area in which this has been most bitterly true is that of persecution in totalitarian countries; I have given many scores of such accounts in my column, and have found it increasingly difficult to meet the necessity of finding every time a new way of saying the same thing, the same thing being that terrible rubric of our times: Country X is committing an injustice against Citizen Y. (In this connexion I must here disclose that I am barred by the government concerned from entering the Soviet Union and the lands of the Empire on the one hand and South Africa on the other. These decrees constitute a pair of campaign medals that I wear with considerable pleasure, and I have a profound suspicion of those who rebuke me for partisanship while wearing only one.)

But none of this explains the omission of a subject on which I may well have written more columns than any other two put together; the reader will seek almost entirely in

vain for direct evidence of my chronicling of the British parliamentary scene, and will find almost as sparse the discussion of Britain's economic condition.

When I was planning this anthology, but before I started to read through the material from which I was to select it, I had desultorily planned to make my political and economic columns something like the spine of the book; these would, I thought, run throughout it, with the rest being fitted in as the ribs and other ancillary bones of the skeleton. But that was in theory; when I turned to practice, I got such a shock as I had never had before in my life.

The only suitable image is the most familiar one; it was like looking through the wrong end of a telescope. This is not just a matter of the inadequacy of the man, though certainly a close spectator of politics in the Heath-Wilson years is likely to have been immunized against hero-worship for the rest of his life, nor indeed in having got the antibody, set firmly entrenched in his veins, as to ensure its passing on, Lamarkian, to countless generations beyond him. Did people like Harold Wilson and Denis Healey, Edward Heath and Anthony Barber, govern us, and oblige us, by virtue of that fact alone, to take up the cause of calling Sir Harold Shawcross "Sir Shorly Floorcross," but I did call Sir Reginald Mandingham-Buller "Sir Reginald Bullying-Manner."

I found that the most efficacious help I could give was the provision of crucial information about their respective elections and other balloons, and my readers were sometimes outraged to find my day's inches entirely devoted to lists of moderate union candidates on whose behalf I was vigorously soliciting the votes of those who had them. Obviously, these columns would be of no interest now; and there were many others which served an equally useful purpose.

But it is not for that reason that the reader will find very little discussion of politics and economics in these pages, despite the very large proportion of my weekly space I have devoted to these subjects. It is the subjects themselves that now loom so small, not just sub specie aeternitatis, but in the context of a day that is only the mirror of theirs, but which already seems aeons later. The turning tide is carrying out to sea not just this or that claim to the cure of all our ills, but the very idea of the totalitarian threat from within, as well as without, though it has been as depressing as it is ironic to observe that the internal threat has grown as the external has diminished; I have said that I confidently expect Britain to be proclaimed a Soviet Republic at about the time the people of Moscow put their rulers on trial. But in truth lovers of liberty have less to fear from those who deliberately seek to bring about liberty's destruction than from those who fail to see that there is nothing of value—noting—in any society other than the individuals who compose it, and, so failing, pursue ends which, designed to enlarge the lives of many, succeed only in narrowing the lives of all; he who most loudly proclaims himself his brother's keeper all too often turns out to be literally and grimly just that.

Yet it is necessary to ask: why the individual? Is it all important? If asked, I can offer only a tentative and interim answer. It is surely because if the universe makes any sense at all it only does so in terms which imply that the individual soul—an un-feminist word, but one for which no fully adequate substitute has yet been devised—has a duty to devotion itself towards the highest of which it is capable. Some say that this task can only be accomplished over many lifetimes; it is not necessary to believe as much to insist that the argument is not to be understood in terms of material heterism: many who have nothing in this world are far richer in spirit, because they have understood the truth of which they are part, than those who are poor beyond the dreams of misery, and they lie on mattresses of soft dust, and on their backs, too, because their stomachs are uncomfortable full. That is why many a political prisoner is more free behind the barbed wire than the guard who patrols it, as half the world's prison literature makes clear.

This is not an argument though it has often been used as one for telling the poor not to mind their poverty. It is an argument for believing that only as individuals can we hope to realize our full potentiality, and that anything which denies or restricts that realization ought edition itself. Evelyn Waugh put neatly in a radio interview, part of which Ronald Harwood incorporated in his stage adaptation of Waugh's autobiographical novel *The Order of Garter*. Pinfold asked: "You have not much sympathy with the man in the street, have you?" Pinfold replied:

You must understand that the man in the street does not exist. There are men and women, each one of whom has an individual and immortal soul, and such beings need to use streets from time to time.

But only from time to time. Some suggestions is to what happens to them for the rest of the time will I hope be found in this volume, and more, I expect, in its successor. At any rate, that is my own view of what I have tried to do: whether others share it I shall no doubt now discover.

© Bernard Levin

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not close to my heart, that lawyers and judges are even further from my effects, that Alexander Solzhenitsyn is one of my heroes, that I do not admire busybodies, censors and suppressors but that I am often as unimpressed by the case made against them as by that made on their behalf.

The picture that emerges is, I suppose, of a liberal increasingly aware of the inadequacies of liberalism and a rationalist who finds himself less and less able to rely on rationalism; a man at ease with the art of the eighteenth century but disturbed by the basis of the Enlightenment's optimism; above all one who, day by day, finds himself more and more convinced of the importance of the inexplicable.

It is in this last area that I can recognize most clearly what my friends mean when they complain about the ground I fence off even from them while perfect strangers are given conducted tours over my passion for Mozart, haute cuisine and good English language. I plead a guilty but beg leave to make a statement before sentence is passed:

First, a man who describes himself as much of his activities as I do must inevitably be determined to guard the areas of privacy that he retains for the sole use of himself and his intimates. Second, I promise to reform, and can bring evidence that I have already so done. In one respect, for instance, this book is already out of date; I have begun to write, because I have begun to write, because I have more and more about what I have called, above, the importance of the inexplicable. This in itself has involved revealing more of myself than I have previously done so. In one respect, for instance, this book is already out of date; I have begun to write, because I have begun to write, because I have more and more about what I have called, above, the importance of the inexplicable. This in itself has involved revealing more of myself than I have previously done so. 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ENTERTAINMENTS ALSO ON PAGE 12

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

WIGMORE HALL, 19th November, 1979, 7.30 p.m. HEUTLING QUARTET

Werner Heutling, Oswald Gattermann — violin
Erich Schmid — viola
Koord Haesler — cello
Joseph Haydn Quartet in G major, op. 77,1
Alam Berg Quartet, op. 2
Franz Schubert Quartet in G major, op. 161
Tickets £2.00, £1.50, £1.20, £0.90, £0.60
Promoted by the Gothic Institute



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VIENNA BOYS CHOIR

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OPERA NIGHT
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MON 8 Nov. 20, 7.30, Orfeo, 85. Don Giovanni, 85. Nov. 21 & 23, Orfeo, 85. Euridice.

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BEATLEMANIA

BY ENTHUSIASM, 1978. 8.00, 85. 10.00

HILARY SPENCER, 1978. 8.00, 85. 10.00

THEATRE, THEATRE, 1978. 8.00, 85.

PERSONAL CHOICE



y Couper as Christine in tonight's episode of Two's Company (ITV, 10.15)

The unique aspect of the genius of Mike Yarwood is that his brilliance is not to be seen in his own personality, he is genuinely himself, but when he is somebody else plain-truth is that, as singer and patter man, he is no more average. But when he climbs into someone else's skin in effect, slips it tightly around him, the process of morphosis becomes almost supernatural in its effect. In his tonight (BBC 1, 8.10) he impersonates—no, becomes—Mike Barker, Robin Day, Ken Dodd, Patrick Moore, Eamonn Holmes, Eric Morecambe and John Cleese. In the show is Janet Brown, the dearest any woman resonates comes to Mr Yarwood.

In his first effort in choreographing a ballet for television C 2, 8.05) Wayne Sleep has dived into the deep end. His 'n Rib is an animated gallery of no fewer than six sassy women—Helen of Troy, Lucretia Borgia, Lulu White (New Orleans brothel keeper), Lady Macbeth, Marilyn Monroe, Mae West. The music, a jazzy suite, is by Ken Moyle. The Mr Yarwood, who would probably have danced all the men's roles himself, My Sleep impersonates only one of a, Mae West.

V Times, the weekly journal of independent television, uses a slogan from the old News of the World posters to market the contents of Saturday Night People (TV, 11.15). I human life is here", it says. To which some viewers, who this gaudy programme's glibness and self-indulgence, would probably retort that they wished it were somewhere else. In this instance, then, the Personal Choice is mine, though I am assured it is many other people's.

Tadio's opera event of the day (perhaps even of the next six days, if you exclude next Friday's performance of Stakovich's Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk) is the Salzburg festival production of Mozart's La clemenza di Tito (Radio 3, 11.15). Fine cast, including Carol Neblett, Werner Hollweg and Diana Troyane.

AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: * STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

TELEVISION

BBC1

9.35 am: The World of Rugby (The Way Ahead) (c).
9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop: the all-purpose entertainment, phone-in and exchange-your-gifts programme for young viewers. Presenters: compere by Noel Edmunds. World's fastest runner Scottish Cox is a guest.
10.12 Weather.

10.15 Gameshow: items include:

10.20 Football Focus: racing at Ascot at 12.50, 1.25, 1.55 and 2.30; International Squash at 1.10 and 1.45; International Tennis (the Benson and Hedges Championships) at 2.50 and 4.45; Rugby (Wales v. Scotland, Northern v. Welshpool Trinity) at 4.45. Final Score at 4.40.

5.05 Who Killed Who? (cartoon).

5.15 News: with Richard Whitemore.

5.30 The Basil Brush Show: more fun with the affectionate fox.

6.00 10. Who! Final episode of The Creature from the Pit. Tom Baker and his ridiculous scarf versus The Devil's Foot.

6.15 Larry Grayson's Generation Game: Larry Grayson, Isle St Clair and comedian Berrie Midler who is no respecter of people with sensitive cardigans.

7.20 Secret Army: As the Germans prepare to evacuate Brussels, Kestner orders explosive charges to be laid to slow the Allied advance. Thrilling thriller, with a touch of class.

7.30 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill introduces highlights from two of today's Football League matches. Bob Wilson gives his usual football round-up.

8.10 Parkinson: Michael Parkinson's guest is the American singer and comedienne Bernie Madler who is no respecter of people with sensitive cardigans.

8.40 Weather. Closedown at 11.45.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:

SCOTLAND: 4.55 Scoreboard. 5.20 Scotland v. Wales. 5.30 Rolf Goldfarb's BBC 1 4.00 Sparseness. 10.15 Score and Wry. 11.40 Weather and news. WALES: 5.15 pm. Sports News. WALES: 11.40 Weather and news. NORTHERN IRELAND: 4.15 pm. 10.15 Scoreboard. 11.40 Weather and news. ENG-LAND: 11.45 pm. Close.

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GERMAN

Lulu complete: the event of a generation

Berg

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CBS 79321
2 discs, £7.99 until Jan 1.
The "nurse" Meistersinger", as some have called this delectable opera, here receives a recorded performance fit to rival the EMI Karajan one which still exerts potent charm after 25 years. CBS assembled the strongest imaginable cast from today's most lovable singers, the title roles exquisitely differentiated by Frederica von Stade and Ileana Cotrubas, with Elisabeth Söderström a Witch of inspired, horrible glee and musical insight. Christa Ludwig a monument of overwork and frustration as the Mother, Kiri Te Kanawa and Ruth Welting in tiny parts, the jolly Father of Siegmund Niemeyer, with John Pritchard leading his



Teresa Stratas as Lulu at the Paris Opera

Cologne Opera and able choral ensemble. The CBS production abounds in atmosphere and relish. If the new performance does not (could not) surpass Karajan's, it is as irresistible in a different way, and merits attention even by those who will never part with the EMI one. Cologne's orchestral rhythms and textures sometimes sound laboured, by comparison, Schwarzkopf and her EMI colleagues less natural in their expression; the comparisons go on for ever, instructive but not odious.

Reimann

*Lear*DG 2709 087
3 discs, £15.17

Many composers have tried to set Shakespeare's King Lear as an opera; Albrecht Reimann, persuaded by his occasional recital partner Fischer-Dieskau, succeeded. I wrote at length about his loyal, darkly glowing, splendidly barbaric Lear after last year's Munich Festival. DG has spliced together a recording

from live performances there, and it makes even more impressive listening. The essence of Shakespeare's tragedy is here, the principal characters vividly defined, fearsome or moving in their interaction—not only Fischer-Dieskau's Lear, the greatest operatic impersonation of his great career, but Julia Varady's Cordelia, Helga Dernesch and Colette Lorand diversely venomous as the other daughters, David Kausner dauntless in Macbeth's dizzy tenoritura, all under Gerd Albrecht's sympathetic baton. Reimann's music seems even finer, apt, inventive, grandly coloured, perfectly modern yet古色古香, allowing its evocation, and the recorded production is of demonstration quality.

Strauss

*Die ägyptische Helena*Decca D176D1-3,
3 discs, £25.75

This has been a fairly prolific year for Strauss operas on record—the composer died just 30 years ago. For serious collectors this and *Die schweigsame Frau* will be the most desirable.

Ariadne auf Naxos
Decca D103D3,
3 discs, £13.50
The new Decca *Ariadne*, under

William Mann

FRENCH

Vital new look at Beatrice

Berlioz
*Beatrice et Benedict*Philips 6700 121,
2 discs, £10.45

Colin Davis here has his second stab at a recording of Berlioz's last opera, based on Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing. The earlier set is still in the catalogue, and has given joy for years despite some vocal inadequacies. There is, all the same, a sparkle and finesse, and a certainty of style in the new set which opens new windows on appreciation of the piece. It amazones no doubt from Davis's fuller understanding of what is possible and desirable, but also from the beauty and exhilaration of an international cast which can put Janet Baker and Robert Tear into the principal roles, add the limpid, crystalline artistry of Christians Edw-Pierre Alain and Jules Bastin memorably revelling in the minor role of the court musician Sordoroff, and show as much attraction to the inflection and timing of the French spoken dialogue as Berlioz evidently did before the premiere at Baden-Baden. Philips's warm, vibrant recording and the LSO's virtuosity enhance the rapturous lyrical numbers (three at least belong with the greatest Berlioz) as much as the high wit of the rest.—William Mann.

Gounod
*Faust*EMI SLS 5170,
4 discs, £18.95

It is almost 20 years since EMI last recorded *Faust*. In 1960 they produced a classic set with de los Angeles, Gedda and Christoff, which is still available on reissue. The new recording again employs the Paris Opéra Orchestra, playing with great finesse for Georges Preire, a conductor too often underestimated, especially in his own country. Mirella Freni is a little matronly as Marguerite until she reaches the last act and then her power shows. Nicolai

Ghisurov sounds a drier voiced Mephistophélès than he was on Boingboing on the rival Decca set a decade ago. The stars of this new *Faust* are Domingo, almost boyish in his wooing of Marguerite, Thomas Allen, stalwart in timbre and manner as Valentin, and Prêtre himself. The ballet music wisely is not allowed to interrupt the action and is placed on the last of the eight sides.

Massenet
*Cendrillon*CBS Masterworks 79323,
3 discs, £12.49

CBS's admirable investigation of the byways of French opera continues with Massenet's version of the Cinderella story; they are sensible enough to reengage two of the artists of last year's successful *Mignon*: Frederica von Stade and Ruth Welting. Von Stade in the title role rightly receives top billing and she has all the best music in an uneven score. Massenet takes his time with Perrault's fairy tale and the music is constantly promising more than it delivers. Julius Rudel and the Philharmonia do their best to persuade one to the contrary. Often in the past Rudel has sounded coarse on record but here he relishes Massenet's silken sounds, particularly in the Act II Ballroom Scene. Prince Charming for no very good reason has been turned into a tenor (Nicolai Gedda) instead of the soprano Massenet originally had in mind. The recording is as good as the rest.

Werther
DG 2709 091,
3 discs, £15.17

Riccardo Chailly, who was given far less than his due when he conducted *Don Pasquale* at Covent Garden, really shows his worth in DG's new *Werther*, just as keenly as Rudel to Massenet. Once again Domingo carries off the vocal honours in the title role, self-

admiring, head over heels in love and despairing by turns. Elena Obraztsova is a sturdy Charlotte, perhaps a little too sturdy; Brigitte Fassbänder, the mezzo with Domingo sang his first *Werther* (Munich, December, 1977), would have been a more adventurous choice. There is first class support from the rest of the cast, mainly German, to make this the best of the post-war *Werthers*. But anyone coming across the re-issue in France of EMI's pre-war recording with Vallin and Thill should swap it up. A word of warning though: two other *Werther* recordings are in the pipeline.

Saint-Saëns

*Samson et Dalila*DG 2331 167-3,
3 discs, £15.17

Yet more fine conducting of French operas, this time from Daniel Barenboim in charge of his regular musicians L'Orchestre de Paris. Bertrand de la Seine's "exoticism" of Saint-Saëns's score, which in other hands can all too often sound both vulgar and tedious. Many of the finest moments of the recording are purely orchestral.

DG's *Werther* team of Domingo and Obraztsova again leads the cast—it is a comment on the lamentable state of French singing that few companies care to engage native singers for French opera. Obraztsova's command of the language is unimpressive but her opulent tones suit her admirably for *Dalila*. Domingo, by contrast, lacks his words and he is at every good *Samson* should be a tower of strength. Much of the music for the subsidiary characters are dull and none of the supporting singers has Bartolomé's power of advocacy. The final praise must go to DG's engineers: in pure acoustic terms this is the opera set of the year.

John Higgins
unless stated

ITALIAN

Soprano



Lucrèzia Borgia at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1845

Records of the year: opera

Donizetti

*Lucrèzia Borgia*Decca D9303,
3 discs, £12.50

It has been a thin year for Donizetti, and for Bellini too, for that matter, as far as the critics are concerned. The *Carlo* cast just after the premiere and vowed to conduct one day this he has achieved with his Detroit Orchestra and with a personal enthusiasm for the score, its tough blocks of harmony, its passionate vocal writing, its exotic colours and deft scherzando music, that deserves to make converts to the work. Gwyneth Jones's *Helena* is radiantly lovely, occasionally effortful, Barbara Hendrick's Althaea quite brilliant, Willard White's Alzar secure and virile even in his high-flying baritone music. The Menelaus of Matti Kuusisto at first sounds thick and imprecise, though strong enough; before the end his singing has become more gayly rhythmic in his portrayal convincing. The opera is given airing in its first recording, the recorded sound wide in range, the acoustic curiously diverse—perhaps to differentiate indoor from outdoor scenes.

Die schweigsame Frau

HMV SLS 5160,
3 discs, £13.10

Die schweigsame Frau (seen at Glyndebourne this summer) was recorded in Dresden where it was first staged. Marek Janowski, the conductor, wakes much of the music's twinkling grace and fleetness, balancing voices and orchestra with real skill. The principal singers are not flawless, the recorded sound muffles the orchestra and favours the voices; yet Theo Adam's bluff, burly Marschall and Jeanette Scovotti's "silent woman" offer more of virtue than of shortcoming, and one puts the box away, as one left Glyndebourne, enriched and elated.

William Mann

Decca D6303,
3 discs, £13.50

Pavarotti and the National Philharmonic are the only ones to have a common source in what Beethoven wrote in French for *La caverne* (perhaps this will one day be recorded commercially—though without some of the great moments that we treasure in *Fidelio*). Pavarotti's version antecedes Beethoven's by a year; he saw the Vienna premiere after his own first recension had been staged, but before the third revision nowadays familiar. There are some thematic and textural similarities, some harmonies too that Beethoven surely borrowed, and not only for his final version. The differences between the *Pao* and Beethoven are quite fascinating, and this set must keenly recommend itself to all devotees of *Fidelio*.

Peter Maag conducts it with affection and fervour, strongly supported by Ursula Kasdorf in the title role, Siegried Järnerud as Florestan and Editha Gruberova in the heroic important part of Marzelline. The music is more florid than Beethoven's, sometimes tending to these extremes and their colleagues, and it has interleaved recitation instead of Beethoven's spoken dialogue.

Maag has turned some of these into orchestrally accompanied recitations, as some one will remark incredulously. William Mann.

Mozart

*Don Giovanni*Decca D162D4,
4 discs, £21.00

CBS Masterworks 79321,
3 discs, £12.49 until January 1

Two new *Giovannis* came hot on one another's heels in the autumn. CBS wins easily on price and has a fiery, virile protagonist... In Ruggert Reinhold, but the rest of the cast with the exception of Karl Te Kanawa's *Elvira* is not impressive. Joan van Diepen Lopponi has too much of his master's voice, which is fine on stage—or on film in this case—but a positive disadvantage on record. And therein lies the trouble. CBS's *Giovanni* is the product of Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's opera, which was promised for this month's London Film Festival but so far has been seen only in New York. The transfer to disc has not been well done.

No such strictures can be applied to Solti's version for Decca, where the engineers have worked admirably. The opera is complete, including the *Leporello/Zerlina* encounter in Act II. Solti's conducting of *Dalila*, Domingo, by contrast, lacks his words and he is at every good *Samson* should be a tower of strength. Much of the music for the subsidiary characters are dull and none of the supporting singers has Bartolomé's power of advocacy. The final praise must go to DG's engineers: in pure acoustic terms this is the opera set of the year.

John Higgins
unless stated

Britten

*Pagliacci*Decca D6303,
3 discs, £15.75

Pagliacci in Italian! The libretto set by Peer is almost word for word that given to Beethoven—they had a common source in what Beethoven wrote in French for *La caverne* (perhaps this will one day be recorded commercially—though without some of the great moments that we treasure in *Fidelio*). Pavarotti's version antecedes Beethoven's by a year; he saw the Vienna premiere after his own first recension had been staged, but before the third revision nowadays familiar. There are some thematic and textural similarities, some harmonies too that Beethoven surely borrowed, and not only for his final version. The differences between the *Pao* and Beethoven are quite fascinating, and this set must keenly recommend itself to all devotees of *Fidelio*.

Peter Maag conducts it with affection and fervour, strongly supported by Ursula Kasdorf in the title role, Siegried Järnerud as Florestan and Editha Gruberova in the heroic important part. Karajan favours a dynamic range for Philharmonic which you reaching for a red-blooded set.

Otello

RCA RLQ 295
3 discs, £12.75

Domingo's *Otello* (last The quality of the singing could have been there the company of Domingo and Milly baton of James Levine) partnership started in Hamburg that September eve established the *Otello* generation. Renata Bruson my partner, if time before this surpassed.

John Higgins
unless stated

Gounod

*Andromaque*EMI SLS 5154
4 discs, £21.00

The second of Salzburg-based sets Jan. He keeps version of the *Otello* in the cathedral and this adds spice to the cast. The cast is Ga bloodied, conducting Carreras tenor, making the chances in Act I with the Vienna premiere after his own first recension had been staged, but before the third revision nowadays familiar. There are some thematic and textural similarities, some harmonies too that Beethoven surely borrowed, and not only for his final version. The differences between the *Pao* and Beethoven are quite fascinating, and this set must keenly recommend itself to all devotees of *Fidelio*.

Philippe Jaroussky's *Andromaque* is a fine recording, but it is not as good as the others. The singing is clear and precise, the men, Stuart Burrows's *Otello* apart, are outstanding. We ladies. Weilki lacks allure as Giovanni and Bacquier's *Leporello* is irritatingly thin. The honours go above all to Margaret Price one of the finest *Annas* on record, and to Lucia Popp's *Zerlina*. The best of the many available remains Giulini on EMI.

John Higgins
unless stated

Janáček

*Vec Makropulos*EMI SLS 5157,
3 discs, £15.10

It seems that the composer revised this notorious drama unwillingly, and told Metropole Rostropovich that, whenever possible, *Lady Macbeth* rather than *Katerina Ismailova* should be performed. Rostropovich here obliges with a totally committed reading, magnificently played by our LPO, and a well-blended cast able to sing in Russian—Galina Vishnevskaya riveting, even in squalls, as the doomed lady, Giedra, Werner Kremer and many others. The mixture of violent satire and heavy expressiveness drama is not entirely convincing artistically, but in performance, especially on record with a bilingual text to follow, it provides a tremendous experience, enhanced by a recorded production of truly spectacular quality.

William Mann

unless stated

Shostakovich

*Lady Macbeth of Mzensk*EMI SLS 5157,
3 discs, £15.10

Coven Garden's fairly recent new production of *Grimes* has travelled triumphantly to Italy and the Far East, and here it is on record, boldly challenging the previous Decca set conducted by the composer. The Decca/Philips set is surprisingly less atmospheric in effect, but compensates with a more intensely human reading, summed up in Jon Vickers's overwhelming portrayal of Grimes himself, and in Davis's intense realization of the big ensembles and the orchestral interludes (not superior to Grimes's reading, but more lush and immediate). Heather Harper's *Ellen* is a tower of strength and poignancy.

William Mann

unless stated

Britten

*Peter Grimes*Philips 6769 014,
3 discs, £15.55

Coven Garden's *Peter Grimes* has travelled triumphantly to Italy and the Far East, and here it is on record, boldly challenging the previous Decca set conducted by the composer. The Decca/Philips set is surprisingly less atmospheric in effect, but compensates with a more intensely human reading, summed up in Jon Vickers's overwhelming portrayal of Grimes himself, and in Davis's intense realization of the big ensembles and the orchestral interludes (not superior to Grimes's reading, but more lush and immediate). Heather Harper's *Ellen* is a tower of strength and poignancy.

William Mann

Fred Emery

A week of bitter medicine

During our absence, Westminster colleagues said some of the fun had gone out of political reporting now that the Conservatives were in with such a majority. Something similar was conveyed on my arrival in Washington in 1970—and look what happened then. For all our sakes let's hope that any analogy with Nixon ends right there. But there is no gainsaying that this has been an extraordinary week to return to print.

Our monetarist, anti-public expenditure government can get control of neither spending nor money supply and so turns the credit squeeze into something resembling a mangle. It delivers ultimatums to the EEC and in the same breath, it scores a trifling victory in triumphal treatise on Rhodesian self-government. Yet neither the sink nor the glory can be contemplated for more than a moment when along sweeps Mrs Thatcher's confirmation of the very darkest rumour.

It is simply that a traitor has been allowed by successive governments to remain at the heart of the establishment, imperilling the repurification of our Queen, and yet tipped off by the Government before the announcement so that he could decently retire from unseemly questioning. It defies belief, and is certainly better than Le Carré,

but we have it from Cabinet ministers that Professor Blum's lawyers were advised in advance of Mrs Thatcher's statement. They wonder at the fuss.

You will search in vain in Mrs Thatcher's statement for the word "traitor"; treason is still a hanging offence and Mrs Thatcher is an ardent advocate of the return of hanging.

At the same time let it not be believed that this was some venture in open government. Professor Blum had been flushed out by an author, formerly a distinguished BBC producer and also named in *Private Eye*. Mrs Thatcher's formal unmasking did not have to come out the same day as the Chancellor shocked the business world with his three per cent jump in MLR. It could have come the day before or the day after. But let us accept it as coincidence and not in turn be over-drawn.

Suffice it to say that this kind of affair has a habit of not going away; already more questions are raised than are answered. We might expect the Prime Minister after all this to be a little more prudent before setting the law onto journalists as her first reflex; the lack of information from which Prime Ministers dare to operate

must be one of the lessons, for that is still an active issue today.

But to the business: the economy. The realization that the situation is worse than many politicians expected has begun to sink home with a vengeance. One Cabinet minister confided before the week began that he doubted whether Mrs Thatcher, in the heady days of wielding supreme power, had herself yet fully grasped how bad things were, and how immeasurably great the effort to turn Britain round would be.

But after this week's three per cent increase in MLR, in an attempt to put a lid on inflation, there is little doubt that the Prime Minister is prepared to administer whatever medicine she thinks is needed to halt rising economic temperatures—never mind the cure.

If there is nothing else, monetarism is to be enough. Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told us in a speech this week that Cabinet ministers outside the Treasury admit they have no effective counter-argument to the present policy, even though they share scepticism of the monetarist lengths being pursued.

They believe the strategy is right. But they want to be in a position to advise on prudent course adjustments

to meet shifting seas, without being pounced on and accused of a U-turn as if it were something disreputable. They admit this is less easy since Sir Geoffrey Howe proclaimed at their Blackpool conference that there would be no U-turns. Instead, they are referring to what they call "damage limitation".

To the extent that there is tangible disquiet among Conservative back-benchers it is the extreme discomfort of going home to face constituents angry over mortgages, or crushed in their hope for small business expansion. At the same time, they are saddled with the Government's claim that there has been no cut in the level of public spending. Enough Conservatives now want to know why there cannot be even more cuts in spending.

One answer may lie in what some MPs see as the most fascinating policy struggle facing the Government this winter.

It is, in my layman's terms, whether public sector borrowing must be cut still further, or whether it can be allowed to rise to cope with unavoidable social expenditure during a recession. The Government's new chief economic adviser, Professor Terry Burns, is credited, now as

earlier, with favouring a higher PSBR. And whenever asked in the Commons, both Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Biffen have declined to answer.

On that decision will hang cuts and misery, especially if Mrs Thatcher fails to get the £100m change she wants in the EEC budget.

There are signs of "damage limitation" in other policy areas. For most there is Lord Carrington's boldness for peace in preference to a continuing war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia that would have been ratified with the Government's claim that there would be no cut in the level of public spending. Enough Conservatives would like Howe to propose tighter immigration rules, however much a handful of Liberal-Tories may find them petty; are, arguably, not as dishonourable as the proposals on which the Tories fought the election. Why cause trouble for Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, the argument is heard, when he has now stage-managed such a farce that the proposed register and quota arrangements, so dear to the anti-immigrant lobby, will become unthinkable?

Why indeed, except that one man's small mercies become another man's outrage.

Picking up the contest clues again

York champion in just minutes and by the Lo champion in just 9 minutes.

Birmingham Grand March 18: 82 comp winner, Dr John Sykes (photographer of Abingdon times previously nation champion); second, Mr Meade, civil servant o Birmingham.

Edinburgh George April 1: 54 competitors only one qualifier f National Final, the win Rev Colin Morton of York. Viking Hotel, April 7: 200 competitors, winning tie-breaker Mr Wilfrid soldier of Halton near Basingstoke; second Mr Joseph solicitor of Brigg.

Bristol Dragonara, April 13: 82 competitors: Mr William Pilkington government offices of second: Mr Peter Broderick, patent agent Basingstoke.

Chester Grosvenor Hot 20: 71 competitors: Mr Harry Hodgson, director of Birkenhead second, Mr Geoffrey & consultant of Craydon.

London 23: 175 competitors June 18: Mr Roy Dean, dipl Bromley (the 1976 champion); equal 2nd James Atkins, singing of London (twice the champion) and Mr Tom computer systems co of Ealing.

London B Piccadilly 24: 156 competitor after tie-break M Todd, artist print-maker second, Si Hunt, retired ambassador Bromley; third, Miss Gee, house mistress at den School.

Fourteen of these 15 q from the regional final David Hunt being unarrived) met the 1978 cl Mr Eric Rodick at Piccadilly, June 18, for the National Final, the test series. As in the regional competitions were to solve four Times words, with a 30-minutes allowed for each, while also given for i all-correct solutions fr spectators: proceeding further enhanced by crossword competitions spectators during the i

Time bonus

Of the 16 finalists: pieced all four puzzles error and the order among them was dec time bonus points. The with 86 time bonus (representing an average time of under nine per puzzle) was the L regional champion 1976 national cl Mr Roy Dean.

The Silver Trophy, g Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky presented by Mr John A their managing director champion also receives and for two in Paris, gallon of whisky and television set. Other prize-winners were the up, Dr John Sykes, with bonus points, who rec weekend for two in Pi James Atkins with 76 bonus points (weekend in Amsterdam) and M. Sever with 55 time bon (weekend for two in London or Edinburgh). prizes were also prese the next four finalis Cynthia Gee, Mr Harr son, Mr Philip Meade 1978 champion, Mr Eric

Mr Dean modestly his success to luck, laws of chance and pr can hardly explain how the placed to be taken l the final four cor to have won the champion during the previous n Darts of the 1980 Cr Championship will be p in January.

Edmund Ake
Crossword

Mailer and a monument to death

In 1977 Gary Gilmore, a habitual criminal and double murderer, was condemned by firing squad at the State prison in Utah. Gilmore himself had insisted on the sentence being carried out. *The Executioner's Song* (Hutchinson, £8.85), Norman Mailer's latest book, is the story of this macabre cause célèbre and its background.

Is it a novel? Yes, says Mailer, although all of it is fact, and as he jokingly said, he didn't want it in the non-fiction best selling list along with "those sneaker books".

It's been, therefore, on the fiction list of the New York Times for three weeks. "I wrote it to read like a novel. We have certain expectations when we read a novel, and they are different for non-fiction. If we read *Heart of Darkness* do we say to the author 'Please analyze Mr Kurtz—what an extraordinary character?'

The people in the book are small town Americans, whom he views with interest and a kind of affection. Certainly, he says, they have no standards of life that the respectable would recognize, but they have their own code, and a great deal of low life is revealed, in the frankest possible way, by their own words.

"In Utah there are mountains to the east and desert to the west and the superhighway in between—the towns are attached to the highway and one town is exactly like another. I would probably understand life on the hoof far better in London than in Utah—life is episodic there, you are never going to climb a mountain and descend into a valley".

This senseless existence is true, he thinks of all the western states, and much of small town

America. It was a surprise to him. He's been a New Yorker all his life.

"I had come to a point where I wanted to take stock—if I didn't have to earn a living I'd have stopped writing for two years. I'd been working on an Egyptian novel—I've been writing for eight years about Ramses IX, of the twentieth Dynasty, 1130 BC. This is not really an historical novel, because next to nothing is known about Ramses, so I can make up anything I want... unless there's an Egyptologist to prove me wrong!"

"Then Gilmore came up, and thought I can probably do a good, quick book, which is the worst thing to say in the literary world, but some of us have been writing for 20 years."

He got a Pulitzer Prize for that. So the idea doesn't inspire me with horror, in fact it exhilarates me," says Gilmore. "I am not a historical novelist, but I am a good movie producer—he's not all that interested in the quick buck and money as such."

"He also spends in a lavish way. He used to drive my nuts. He'd make a hotel suite and I'd say, are you out of your mind? we're paying for this ourselves, we're paying a day for this suite and he'd say we might have someone come visit us. No one did.



Norman Mailer: a good, quick book

I was getting fonder and fonder of him, and I didn't necessarily want to be." In the end, Mailer thinks his portrait of Schiller might be more critical than it need have been, in compensation.

The writing took a year, the editing three months. "I just worked 29 or 30 days in each month, eight to ten hours a day, in a small room like a jail-cell. But my mother didn't raise me to work this hard. When I was young she used to say don't

work so hard, you'll injure yourself."

"My father was a marvellous fellow—in the middle of the Depression when he was dead broke and hadn't a job he'd be wearing spats—my mother was a very hard worker and after many years of taking after my father I'm now taking after my mother."

What of Mailer the politician, co-founder of the radical newspaper *The Village Voice*, and one-time candidate as Mayor of New York? "It's not so much

of basic foods to put aboard, on the arrival, the initial weariness and drowsiness of the authorities: most of the first consignment of rice put aboard the barge was discovered in the nick of time, to be thoroughly rotten and had to be replaced.

Mr Stringer, an extraordinarily energetic and resourceful former marketing director of Oxfam, arrived in Singapore on September 23 with a briefcase containing £50,000.

After celebrating his birthday on board the rig, Mr Stringer brought the first barge into Kompong Som harbour on October 13, with £200,000-worth of supplies aboard.

"We found hardly any trace of governmental organization in Kampuchea," said Mr Stringer. "The minister of economics was waiting on the quayside and I presented him with a typewriter and a box of carbon paper." As he walked through the unparalleled devastation he found the deserted streets almost awash with discarded banknotes. "Rice is the only currency now, he said.

Meanwhile Mr Stringer was in Singapore hiring a barge the size of a football pitch, a tug to tow it and buying 1,500 tons

Even though the tug had run up the wrong Kampuchean flag

most gullible use of limited funds. They found a waterworks for example out of action for the lack of simple chemicals and spare parts and strangled to ship them on to the barges, that for the first time he had to hire a fisherman to clean up a consignment of heating, two so local people could catch fish again.

When the Oxfam people reached Kampuchea, the country possessed 83 lorries (some of these borrowed from the Vietnamese) and one railway locomotive. All over the world villages usually also makes an emergency cash cushion whenever natural disasters strikes. Now it has been car-pushed into direct and prolonged action on a massive scale to help alleviate one of the great human catastrophes of history.

At the Oxford headquarters, volunteer bank clerks process the flood of cheques. Officials admit to concern that the sheer scale of the Kampuchean disaster has pushed some very serious needs in other parts of the world into the background.

—Nicaragua, Dominican Republic and the rest.

The strategy accords well

with Oxfam's painfully acquired expertise in 37 years of helping the needy and involves achieving spectacular effects by the

work of getting up politics—politics give me a lot of pleasure.

Teddy Kennedy, who got the nomination, he says: "I don't think it's certain. The American media is like Madame de Staél, it throws its friends overboard.

"They built Carter up and knocked him down, and if he can pull himself up again, they'll love the idea of his making a come-back."

Teddy Kennedy is exciting—the nearest thing we have to a royal family and we need that—it stands for something marvelous and crazy and also tragic in American life, which can be awfully dull."

There are no causes to fight for, except he adds, with a fair amount of mischief, the nationalization of the oil companies.

"I was at a dinner party last summer, sitting next to a woman from Houston, and the price of gas had gone up that day, and I asked why not nationalize the oil companies—they were better to be badly run, and the equivalent of prison for a corporation would be 10 years nationalization. This woman got obscene—she called me the same dirty name seven times in a row."

It has, perhaps, been his role in "American" life to introduce the outrageous new idea and get called the same dirty name.

This may have been true in the past, he says, but now: "I'm an old piece of cheese—Camerons running around the edges. There's not a single idea you would really offer yourself up for any longer." And with that, and a shout of laughter, Norman Mailer prepares to return to *McNamee* in 1130 BC.

Philippa Toomey

How Oxfam got into the big league

The bold and ingenious pioneering work of Oxfam in bringing the first western aid to the starving millions of Kampuchea against appalling odds has irreversibly transformed the character of Britain's largest direct-action charity.

Because it was the first, Oxfam has received enormous publicity and now finds itself acting as coordinator of the combined efforts of more than 20 western non-governmental relief agencies in the unpre-

dicted Kampuchea relief programme.

After a slow start, British public response to the genocidal scale of that in Kampuchea has been overwhelmed by overwhelming proportions, spurred by ATV's horrifying documentary and the runaway success of the campaign launched by BBC Television's *Blue Peter* children's programme. Now Oxfam may channel £6m in British and

foreign voluntary aid by Christmas to Kampuchea alone, irrespective of the £10m it would have expected to raise this year anyway for all its other projects.

Oxfam's crucial role in the period during which the hands of the great international agencies like Unicef and the Red Cross were tied by political red tape is well known. Less well known is how the charity tackled its self-imposed task. Oxfam's deputy director, Mr Guy Stringer, told *The Times* during his interview in Oxford between frantic journeys in the Far East how he and his colleagues achieved their breakthrough by inspired improvisation.

The opening move was to help organize the first western relief effort: a flight to Phnom Penh, the devastated Kampuchean capital, by a chartered aircraft carrying medical supplies. Oxfam's technical officer, Mr James Howard, went with him and stayed for 10 days to assess needs.

Meanwhile Mr Stringer was in Singapore hiring a barge the size of a football pitch, a tug to tow it and buying 1,500 tons

of basic foods to put aboard on the arrival, the initial weariness and drowsiness of the authorities: most of the first consignment of rice put aboard the barge was discovered in the nick of time, to be replaced.

The minister of economics was waiting on the quayside and I presented him with a typewriter and a box of carbon paper." As he walked through the unparalleled devastation he found the deserted streets almost awash with discarded banknotes. "Rice is the only currency now, he said.

Even though the tug had run up the wrong Kampuchean flag

he joined the circuit in 1969 when there were only about seven or eight major championships—mostly with the Davis Cup—but you get to your season for Mondays the big guys still prepare for the major championships. They don't play as much as the rest of us, who would find it difficult to get by on 16 tournaments a year. But I am going to recommend a special ATP classification of three MEs a year—withdrawal because of mental exhaustion.

Like many of Gorman's jokes this had a germ of sincerity in it.

Leonard Owen of Benson and Hedges, the tournament director, would go no farther than to say there would have to be changes. "This year I'm disappointed from two aspects—the entry from the top of the market and the number of people dropping out. This is one of the best events on our sports programme but we worry about keeping up the reputation we've had in the past three years."

Oscar Wilde was joking when he wrote that nothing succeeds like excess. The plethora of Grand Prix tournaments has to some extent damaged their quality. Wembley must have suffered because rising prices had made London less attractive to players and their wives than it used to be; and, as Stan Smith was saying this week, "Wembley used to be a big stop. Now it's easier to pass. There are too many alternatives. It comes at the end of four or five weeks in Europe and some of the players are tired".

Tom Gorman said that when

youngsters go holiday with their parents at the Taylors' second home, a residential resort at Vale do Lobo, in the Algarve. The recently completed tennis facility, which Taylor designed himself, has 10 courts (six of them floodlit), a swimming pool, sauna, and a bar and restaurant.

In Britain Taylor does similar work with juniors on a part-time basis for the Lawn Tennis Association. "But there's not much continuity, the players and coaches who form a relationship. The problem is money. The pity of the British game is that we're having to look elsewhere for income."

The advertised prize money on the circuit is not all it seems. On the Grand Prix circuit for example, 12.5 per cent is automatically lopped off for the bonus

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MR CARTER COMES BACK

The next election for President of the United States will not take place for almost a year. Yet already, to an unusual extent for an occasion when the incumbent is a able and expected to run again, American politics is dominated by the fluctuating fortunes of the candidates. This is because it has been taken for granted, over the past few months by most observers and active politicians in the United States that Mr Carter could not be reelected. It was this assumption which induced Senator Edward Kennedy to overcome his previous reluctance to get into the race. The strategy of waiting for 1984 no longer looked so appealing when it seemed that the White House was bound to be occupied for the next four years either by a Democrat other than Mr Carter or by a Republican. The race was so open because Mr Carter appeared to be the lamest of presidential ducks.

This weakness of the incumbent, which runs counter to one of the most hallowed traditions of American presidential politics, though not to more recent experience—can be attributed to three factors. The new rules for the nomination of candidates gives such predominance to the verdict of primary elections, especially on the Democratic side, that the decision has been effectively taken out of the hands of the party bosses. This means that presidential patronage, which can more easily keep local notabilities in line than secure the allegiance of a mass electorate, is of much less value in achieving the reelection of the incumbent.

The second reason for Mr Carter's weakness is the weakness of the United States. The country is plagued by inflation, unemployment and the prospect of recession. It has an energy crisis which both undermines its position in the world and reflects its diminished strength. It can no longer influence nations and events as it has become accustomed to do throughout the postwar years. Most of this would, be true whoever was in the White House, but whoever is in the White House is bound to get much of the blame.

Mr Carter's third difficulty has been his own performance. The

THE HESELTINE CEILING

Even a Government without an incomes policy has to own up to its incomes policy when it announces the rate support grant settlement each year. The main variable factor in the spending of local authorities is the level of wage increases, and the size of the annual subsidy the Government is willing to make to the councils rests mainly on its idea of what level ought to be.

Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, was at pains yesterday to stress that the figure was just an assumption, without direct predictive or prescriptive content. Councils were free to pay more if they cut more elsewhere, he declared. But his warning that there would be no further adjustment to the cash limit, and his appeal (with overtones of menace) for councillors not to put a penny more on the rates that they must, gave his figure of 13 per cent, a political significance akin to that of many a target, norm or benchmark before it.

Like many of those, it has been composed more to be an influence than an accurate prediction. Council treasurers are drawing up their budgets on the assumption that wages will rise by three or four percentage points more than this, and the representatives of the council manual workers whose negotiations will shortly start the bargaining season in the public sector no doubt have in mind a figure somewhat higher again. The purpose of the 13 per cent, reinforced with such stern warnings, is to convince both sides in the talks that any increase beyond that (and there is certain to be some) will have

failure here has been more in political style than in the substance of policies. This has affected his capacity to communicate both with Congress and with the public. As a consequence, an impression of amateurishness has been conveyed by the stories emanating from Washington—an impression that has not been corrected when the public have seen for themselves a pleasant man delivering apparently naive comments. Until now Mr Carter has been liked as a person more than he has been respected as a President.

But that is what may be changing. He is coming across now as a firmer and more articulate President than at any time since he took office. His handling of the latest crisis in Iran has won unstinted praise even from such a hostile critic as Mr George Meany, the retiring president of the AFL-CIO, the central organization of the trade union movement. Mr Carter's measured action, combining strength and restraint, has demonstrated one of the continuing advantages of the incumbent. The electoral rules may no longer favour him as they did. He may have to take the blame for acts of God and other men. But only he can act in a crisis; the others can only talk.

Moreover, Mr Carter's own talking has suddenly become more effective. His speech on Thursday to the AFL-CIO on the Iranian crisis was judged to be one of the best of his presidency. A month ago, at the opening of the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston he displayed an unexpected wit and panache in a setting that was uniquely favourable to him. Either Mr Bush or Senator Baker would appear to present a safe choice against a Kennedy who seemed too dangerous or a Carter who was thought to be too ineffectual. But neither Mr Bush nor Mr Baker has the sparkle to unseat an incumbent who has established his record wanting.

The best guess at this stage of the race is that President Carter, Senator Kennedy and whoever is the Republican nominee have an equal chance. That may seem no more than a statement of the obvious. But even to put it like that is an indication of how much Mr Carter has come back into the reckoning.

Mr Heseltine and his party have some hasty abuse of town halls to live down in their relations with local government. It was not long ago that the party (the discomfiture of its local representatives) was all for abolishing the domestic rate, a move which would wholly subjugate local government to central financial control. By freeing councils of the responsibility to find money to pay for their policies, it would turn every council into an animated pressure-group for higher spending. But the aggregate of local expenditure is today so large a segment of the public sector that governments inevitably have a legitimate interest in its level.

When our public spending cuts are afoot, local government tends to get more than its share of blame for extravagance. The nature of its services means that the many undoubted cases of wasteful management are particularly visible to the customer, and the cost is especially begrimed because the rates are the most unpopular, because the most visible of taxes. In fact, local government as a whole has responded quickly to the repeated appeals for thrift from successive governments (and responded equally quickly to the relaxation of pressure, it must be said).

Mr Heseltine is asking for greater sacrifices than central government is to bear, and no doubt he will get them. Rightly, he is trying to avoid adding other factors to the upheaval. He has abandoned plans to reduce the overall proportion of government grant, and made the traditional Tory redistribution of resources back from London to the shire counties as small as possible. All cuts lead to their share of hardship and waste: local social services, for instance, will generally suffer more than National Health Service provision, though there are often long-term savings to be made by transferring services from the latter to the former. But in the context of the imperative national need to restrain the public sector—a need even plainer now than it was in May—the range of cuts implied need not be excessive, so long as wage settlements are not.

Children have been seriously affected by its closure. No one would tolerate the permanent closure of an important school for one day a week. Why should we tolerate a similar closure for what amounts to our principal "school" for the teaching of history of art?

But it is not only the British public who are being deprived of "spending a day at the V and A" (as the admirable publicity for the museum urges us). By perry cheese-eating, one of the major tourist attractions of the capital has been closed every Friday. This is sheer stupidity.

What can one devoted museum lover do to rouse the sleeping cohorts of museum users throughout the country? Should I hide in a cupboard on Thursday nights to creep out at dawn and find the main door wide open in the waiting public pursuade?

We should revel in the pleasure and inspiration the V and A collects give to their visitors. The time has come, I would suggest, for museum visitors with a genuine interest in the arts to be more generous in giving all those contributions to living about the reopening of the V and A.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY G. BUTTON,

7 Amburst Court,
Grange Road,
Cambridge.

ANNE WHITE,

8 Queen's Ride, London SW13.

The most durable don

From Mr Henry G. Button

Sir, Welcome back.

"Most Durable Don" is the title accorded by the latest edition of the Guinness Book of Records to the venerable Dr Routh by virtue of his 63 years as President of Magdalen College, Oxford (1791 to 1854). Alteration's artful hand, alas, enticed the editor into error.

Dr Routh is admittedly the most durable Head of a college at Oxford or Cambridge, but Fellows too are dons, and some of them held their Fellowships for more than 63 years. As readers of *The Times* will recall, W. N. Stocker was a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, for 72 years, from 1877 to 1949 (reported in a letter of November 1, 1977).

Dr Routh might still qualify as the most durable don if his 16 years as a Fellow were added to his 63 as President, making 79 years in all. On this basis, the second most durable don might turn out to be Dr Edward Atkinson, who was Master of Clare College, Cambridge, for 59 years after 14 years as a Fellow, making 73 years in all (1842-1915).

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Yours faithfully,

CHARLES HARKNESS,

Deputy General Secretary,

National Union of Journalists,

314/320 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

November 15.

Level of minimum lending rate

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP
for Hexham, Conservative

Sir, A record Minimum Lending Rate of 17 per cent strikes at the heart of the Government's economic strategy and underlines the dangers inherent in excessive reliance on monetary policies based on dubious monetary targets and statistics.

In the Budget debate in the House of Commons on June 13, I expressed my reservations about raising MLR to 14 per cent. Then, in my view, it was calculated to fuel inflation rather than to contain it. So it has proved.

Not many years ago it was possible to talk of a crisis rate of 6 to 8 per cent as moderating a boom. That argument cannot conceivably apply to a rate of 17 per cent, particularly in present circumstances. High interest rates are a disincentive to new investment and, in so far as they strengthen sterling in the very short term, it is only by attracting "hot" money that we do not want to lose the advantage of our comparative export rates.

Not only does the Government emerge with blemish, but a blemish, and they have not kept their side, for immunity of prosecution is meaningless if there is no "injury" from publicity—the role of Portishead is one that suits Mrs Thatcher. The withdrawal of his knighthood is a petty response to present events; Blunt's energy brought the Royal Collection into the public domain with excellent loans to institutions, the establishment of the Queen's Gallery, and the publication of catalogues of manuscripts and scholarship.

For anyone who knows Sir Anthony, his remarkable energy, enthusiasm and humanity make him appear to tower over his colleagues. It is saddening to think that those who have hitherto been unaware of his distinction as a scholar, will now remember him for a minor and ultimately irrelevant aspect of his life.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL JACOBS,

29 Victoria Close,

London NW1.

November 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**The treatment of Professor Blunt**

From Mr Brian Sewell

Sir, The sound of Labour Members of Parliament baying for vengeance with cries of Privileges and Establishment is mystifying; they should recall that Blunt's experience of the twenties and thirties was clearer and sharper for him than is the mythology of that period for them, and that views formed by him then were held with the same passion and for the same compassionate reasons as their own views now, and with many of the same changes in society as its own. Heresy and treachery are obverse and reverse of the same coin.

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From Mr Giles Waterfield and others

Sir, As former students of Sir Anthony Blunt, who have benefited greatly from his brilliant teaching and his kindness, we feel that his "uncovering", whatever effect it may have on his reputation with the press, in no way diminishes him in our esteem. It seems regrettable that the Establishment should humiliates a man who has long since confessed. For us he remains a great scholar and gentleman.

Yours sincerely,

GILES WATERFIELD,

Director, Dulwich Picture Gallery,

FRIDA DAVIES,

National Maritime Museum,

MARK JONES,

British Museum,

Dulwich Old College,

Gallery Road, Dulwich, London.

November 16.

From Mr Michael Jacobs

Sir, May I as a student of Sir Anthony Blunt for many years, express my great indignation over

Return of "The Times"

From Lord Rochester

Sir, Many moderates will agree with you November 13 that low productivity is the central issue of our political life, as it underlies all the others". But you should not have added that "the central, moderate Labour, Liberals, and moderate Conservatives, hope to contain the problem, because they believe it is not possible to confront it.

On the contrary, in my view the problem of low productivity needs to be faced more urgently than any other. But because it is so deep seated and intractable, and the measures needed to solve it will prove so painful and controversial, it can be tackled successfully only when elements in all political parties are prepared to confront it together.

This process will be hindered if the Government take your advice and introduce legislation affecting trade unions which is more representative than that now contemplated. You are nearer the mark when you say that those who stimulate the arms race with regular warnings of new perils and who can think only in terms of maximising in the present overkill context of bargaining from positions of strength.

New medium-range missiles are quite unnecessary in the present situation even from the most traditional military point of view. According to the Institute of Strategic Studies the damage that each side can now do to the other, even after attack, is "incalculable".

What is needed is not new missiles but some small, positive unilateral arms limitation steps in the recent Russo-Czechoslovakian conflict.

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the outrage caused by his connections with Burgess and MacLean. The story of his espionage activities obviously provides much material for sensational journalism.

To honour him, however, over an event which took place so many years ago, and then to deprive him of his knighthood, is indicative of extreme pettiness and lack of taste. It is also an extraordinary disservice to a man who has achieved more for the cause of the visual arts in this country than virtually any of his contemporaries.

For anyone who knows Sir Anthony, his remarkable energy, enthusiasm and humanity make him appear to tower over his colleagues. It is sad to think that those who have hitherto been unaware of his distinction as a scholar, will now remember him for a minor and ultimately irrelevant aspect of his life.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL JACOBS,

29 Victoria Close,

London NW1.

November 15.

The language of Common Prayer

From the Reverend Michael Saward

Sir,

SPORT

Cricket

England to come out from behind the white ball

From a Special Correspondent
Newcastle, Nov 16

With only six more cricketing days before their first floodlit international match on Wednesday week in Sydney, England's main concern here this weekend lies in bringing players into form rather than the novelty of using a white ball.

Gowar hit the red one well in the second innings against Queensland, but Randall, with 57 in the first innings was the only one who batted long enough to give him a real reminder of Australian conditions, having the advantage of four weeks on the way playing club cricket in Perth.

Randall was due to bat No 3 behind Boycott and Larkins in tomorrow's game against Northern New South Wales, but goes back up the order on Sunday, as he did in the first two games, while Boycott rests. Both are 50-over matches with only O'Keefe and Gilmour familiar names among the team.

Gooch plays both days. After a moderate tour 12 months ago, and now with a good score, a good score would help restore confidence in his Australian game.

For the faster bowlers, these early matches are mainly a matter of finding rhythm. Willis, who believes in working himself up slowly, is unlikely to bowl more than three-quarters of a mile, though it will be a temptation to see what can be done with the daylight.

Darling the apple of selectors' eye

Adelaide, Nov 16.—Rick Darling put himself in line for Test selection with an impressive 88 for South Australia against the best of the touring West Indian bowlers here today. He helped South Australia to a first innings total of 202 on the opening day of the three-day game, and West Indians replied with 207 for no wicket.

Darling could not have picked a more opportune time for his effort because four of Australia's selectors are here having a final look at contenders before picking the team to play the West Indies at Brisbane on December 1. The selection panel will pick the side tonight but do not expect to announce it until Monday.

In a further opening batsman was dropped, while the captain of India, was thrust into the first team early as both openers, John Nash and Douglas Roff, both fell without scoring in Michael Holding's second over. Darling was quick on the attack and pacified the West Indian bowlers until he was yorked by Joel Garner.

Garner finished with four for 73, holding four for 27 and Andy Roberts, the third member of the West Indies team, took no wicket for 37. Rodney Hogg, South Australia's fast bowler, was another player watched closely by the selector. He had Gordon Greenidge dropped when 12 but caused few other problems during the 55 minutes before the close. (score: South Australia 202; West Indies 207; West Indies 2nd wicket—Roff.

Lyon to leave

Lancashire are prepared to release their wicketkeeper, John Lyon, and at his request, have told the other first-class counties that he is available.

Plans for Sheffield ground

The wraps have been taken off plans for a new £400,000 first-class county cricket ground for Sheffield. To be built at Bawtry Road, it will be the first to be owned by the city council. It will have room for 15,000 spectators and facilities for live television coverage.

But already the plan has hit snags. Sheffield Collegiate Cricket Club, which plays its home games at Glazebury Park, has agreed to continue at their ground at Abbeydale, Sheffield. But the city council will not support the new stand for Sheffield United Football Club.

Ice Skating

Holders improve total but show lack of sparkle

By John Hennessy

The holders of the British ice dance championship, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, held the lead after the first two events of their home rink at Nottingham yesterday.

Their marks show an overall improvement of nearly a quarter of a point on last year, but for all that they were a little less impressive than might have been expected.

Recent events in international competition had suggested that they had outclass their challengers, but two judges placed them second to Karen Barber and Nicholas Slater, of Altrincham, in the tango romance. Miss Torvill has been suffering from a cold and showed a surprising (for her) lack of sparkle. Even so, she and her partner held a reasonable lead with five of the seven judges over both elements, to within a marginal lead according to the results.

Third place at this stage was held by Carol Long and John Philpot of Queen's University, St. Andrews, whose one judge just preferred the Richmond couple, Dorothy Cronholm and David Buckingham.

In overall gross marks Miss Torvill and her partner were 1st. Miss Barber and Slater 2nd. Miss Cronholm 63.10. When these are spread across seven judges and divided according to the rules of the competition, the lead of Miss Torvill and Dean is small. Not that anyone expects Miss Barber and Slater or anyone else to turn the tables during the second half of the competition.

Horse show

Broome left far behind in Bacon's wake

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Kevin Bacon won the Waterford Swiss International competition for Australia in Dublin yesterday afternoon. Riding Ballybroughen he jumped a double clear round, in the section of which he beat David Mullins by a margin of 3.3 seconds.

Bacon was the first to cross the finish line, followed by his compatriot, the 10-year-old gelding, Rock-a-Roller, who won the first competition in the series. Rock-a-Roller had the only other double clear round, one second slower than Bacon, to finish third.

Thursday night's final competition, the Talbot Alpine, fell to Eddie Macken with Carroll's Capital Galore, a 10-year-old gelding, who will now be saved for the defence of the Forest Trophy, the most valuable Volvo trophy tonight.

Brockenburgh was British champion in Hickstead in August and was the most prolific winner of grand prix this season and last.

RESULTS: Waterford Swiss International, 1st. Kevin Bacon, 2nd. Carol Long, 3rd. John Philpot, 4th. Dorothy Cronholm and David Buckingham. In overall gross marks Miss Torvill and her partner were 1st. Miss Barber and Slater 2nd. Miss Cronholm 63.10. When these are spread across seven judges and divided according to the rules of the competition, the lead of Miss Torvill and Dean is small. Not that anyone expects Miss Barber and Slater or anyone else to turn the tables during the second half of the competition.

TORVILL: From: Standard. 1. 115.10. 2. 115.10. 3. Canada. 56. 4. Britain. 42. 5. Australia. 39. 6. France. 38. 7. Switzerland. 38. 8. Italy. 37. 9. Sweden. 36. 10. Spain. 35. 11. Portugal. 34. 12. Austria. 33. 13. Germany. 32. 14. Norway. 31. 15. Ireland. 30. 16. New Zealand. 29. 17. Scotland. 28. 18. Netherlands. 27. 19. Belgium. 26. 20. France. 25. 21. Switzerland. 24. 22. Italy. 23. 23. Spain. 22. 24. Portugal. 21. 25. Norway. 20. 26. Sweden. 19. 27. Ireland. 18. 28. Belgium. 17. 29. Netherlands. 16. 30. France. 15. 31. Spain. 14. 32. Portugal. 13. 33. Norway. 12. 34. Sweden. 11. 35. Ireland. 10. 36. Belgium. 9. 37. Netherlands. 8. 38. France. 7. 39. Spain. 6. 40. Portugal. 5. 41. Norway. 4. 42. Sweden. 3. 43. Ireland. 2. 44. Belgium. 1. 45. France. 0.

Polo

Withers the best striker

At the halfway stage in the international polo tournament, sponsored by White Horse, in Mexico City, only Windsor, representing Britain, and the leading Mexican side Tecamac, remain unbeaten.

In their last two games, Windsor defeated Estrobo by 7 goals to 5, and Portales 5-3. Paul Withers (7)

Racing

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

I'm A Driver, a fast steeple-chaser trained by Tony Dickinson in Yorkshire, has a good chance of becoming the first horse to win the Buchanan Whisky Gold Cup for a second time. He takes this opportunity because the conditions of the race state that if it is open to horses who had not won a steeplechase before October 1 last year, I'm a Driver qualified by a fortnight.

Twelve months ago he completely compacted Jack of Trumps and the speed with which he did so was much in evidence again at Sandown Park at the beginning of this month when he recorded a fast time in beating Anna's Prince, who had won his previous race by 15 lengths.

There was confusion about which barbs Engle wanted to use when he started Western Rose, and officials gained the impression they had no particular wish to try the white variety, even though they will have to use them in the following week. I'm a Driver, however, is a dark horse under the Sydney Hoodlights on Monday.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Cheerful gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Deadlines Begin Monday, Dealings End, Dec 7. ¶ Contango Day, Dec 10. Serdement Day, Dec 17

6. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 22 and 23

THE TIMES SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17 1979

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Stock markets

FT Ind 407.0 up 0.7
FT Gics 64.49 up 1.18

Sterling

\$2.150 up 1.55 cents
Index 63.4 up 0.5

1 Dollar

Index 86.9 down 0.3

1 Gold

\$390.5 an ounce up \$6.5

1 3-month money

Inter-bank 17% to 17%
Euro 5 15% to 15%

IN BRIEF

American rates reach new peak of 15½ pc

American interest rates rose yesterday to levels not seen since 1974. In New York, followed by numerous other large banks, the prime lending rate rose by 1 per cent from 15½ per cent. Several economists predicted at the time will go still higher.

Financial markets were jolted by a surge in the domestic money supply, by mounting fears of a bigger recession ahead and by the port that Iran would no longer accept dollars in payment for oil.

ECD deficit forecast

Member countries of the Commission for Economic Cooperation and Development will show a \$30,500m (about £120m) current account balance of payments deficit in 1980 after a \$29,000m shortfall this year. This latest forecast has been presented to a meeting of the economic policy committee, and estimates the United States will show a \$500m surplus in 1980 after a \$450m 1979 deficit.

10m order for AEG

AEG-Telefunken AG of Frankfurt has received a 10m (£ about £10.5m) contract to deliver electrical equipment for three chemical factories being constructed by Lurgi, Wels and Mineraloeltechnik IMBE in China. This is the largest contract so far awarded to West German electrical firms for the Chinese chemical industry.

MF interest problem

Exploration on how it might run interest charges on some of its loans to member nations with balances of payments difficulties is being undertaken by the International Monetary Fund.

£400m credit to Greece

A £400m line of government credit, subject to price agreement, is being set up to cover Britain's supplying Greece with 700 MW coal-fired power station, and hardware for extensive railway modernisation.

Courtaulds closure

Courtaulds is to close its Red Star works in Preston and 2,600 workers will lose their jobs. The closure will mean that Courtaulds has stopped producing viscose filament yarn altogether.

Steel protest plans

Steel craftsmen delegates from all over the country have voted for industrial action over the British Steel Corporation's closure policy. At a special meeting held at Sheffield, delegates agreed to action including an overtime ban, a one day strike and demonstrations at Westminster.

Belgian firms hard hit

A total of 266 Belgian companies shut down in the third quarter of 1979, giving 6,737 workers a week's work, the National Employment Office has reported. Hardest hit was construction, metals, wood, and food.

US union chief quits

Mr Arnold Miller, United Mine Workers' ailing and controversial president, has agreed to step down and turn the union over to Mr Sam Church, the vice-president, a top UMW official, said in Washington.

Chancellor gives warning of jobs at risk unless pay demands are modified

By David Blake, Economics Editor

A new figure showed inflation rising and output falling in the economy. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, last night launched an attempt to persuade unions to cut their wage demands this winter. In a speech defending the Government's action this week in pushing interest rates to new record heights, Sir Geoffrey gave a warning that unwise settlements during the coming months could "cripple employees and destroy jobs."

Sir Geoffrey backed up his warning with a night of the Government's determination to hold down the money supply and to limit public borrowing. But in one of the few glimmers of economic optimism this week, he seemed to suggest that determined action to hold down the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement might reduce the need for a prolonged period of high interest rates.

The Chancellor's call for pay restraint was made at a dinner of the Institute of Bankers. It came at the end of a day in which new figures for the Retail Price Index (RPI) showed that prices rose by 1 per cent in October, bringing the rate of inflation for the 12 months to October up to 17.2 per cent. The underlying rate of inflation for the previous six months, after excluding seasonal food, was far higher at 21 per cent.

Much of the inflation in the past six months has been caused by the Government itself in pushing up the rate of VAT in the Budget in order to raise interest rates, rose to 15½ pc last year. This latest forecast has been presented to a meeting of the economic policy committee, and estimates the United States will show a \$500m surplus in 1980 after a \$450m 1979 deficit.

10m order for AEG

The dollar plunged in hectic trading on the foreign exchange markets yesterday after reports that Iran was to stop accepting dollars for its oil.

However, Al Akbar Mousavi, the Iranian Oil Minister, said later that he had neither received nor given instructions to refuse dollars in payment for Iranian crude oil.

He told Agence France Presse that the National Iranian Oil Company "will proceed as in the past in respect to payments".

An interview published in Le Monde had quoted Abolhasan Banisadr, the Iranian Foreign Minister, as saying that the Iranian government "would create a basket of currencies for oil payments. This would include the French franc and Swiss franc, the Deutsche mark and the Japanese yen."

The denials from Iran helped yesterday by the very sharp rise in all interest rates after the three point jump on Thursday. The Bank of England was thought to have been in the market to help smooth the sharp and sudden movements of rates.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Now is the time to review your strategy

Face to face with a fully armed and vicious credit squeeze it is a foolish man or woman who does not run for cover.

Before looking at the investment opportunities look at your liabilities—bank overdrafts, loans, credit card debts and mortgage; in short, all forms of borrowing. For now is the time to come to the aid of the Chancellor of Exchequer in his attempt to get money supply under control, if not for patriotic reasons for your own pocket's sake.

With a minimum lending rate at a punitive 17 per cent and bank base rates following suit, overdraft interest is now over 20 per cent. You may think that you can shelter behind your credit card's interest rate of 26.8 per cent, but that, too, is likely to be short-lived. Higher interest rates are expected on Monday.

Despite the new and attractive rates of interest which are now being paid to savers, it is not the time to hold cash or short-term savings at the expense of repaying your debts. For even the best returns of 15-16 per cent fade into insignificance beside the cost of borrowed money.

You might argue that the money is being held on deposit in anticipation of a market upturn later. There are people now saying that they can hear the bell which rings at the bottom of the market; unfortunately, no one knows when the actual recovery will come. It could be soon or, as we expect, not until well into next year.

So remember that if you do borrow money to invest—which is in effect what you are doing if you prefer not to repay debt—with dealing expenses and stamp duty any investment you make will have to rise by about 27 per cent a year to put you at break-even point with your debt.

It is a demanding requirement to make of any share, particularly if the equity market remains in the cold for any length of time. Getting in and out after a quick short rise would be a different matter, of course, and there or, conversely, more willing

will be some exceptions to the equity doledrums.

The high yields now available on some first class industrial companies, which should be able to preserve their dividends in a recession, will underpin the equity market to some extent, but attention will be mainly focused on gilts and the wide range of fixed interest investments with their competing returns.

As the accompanying table shows, the choice for savers in search of high income has never been greater. There is a spread which embraces both long and short-term investment, and fixed interest investment with variable as well as fixed capital.

But, with inflation edging upwards to the 20 per cent mark again, investors should remember that real returns on their money might not be so easy to achieve this coming year. Certainly, there is little in the table apart from the Retirement issue of National Savings Certificates linked to the Retail Price Index which is guaranteed to show a positive return.

This brings us back to gilts. Has the market begun to recover from its equilibrium after the long slumber two months of declining gilt prices? The corrective move announced on Thursday by the Chancellor may have been greeted with outrage outside the markets and some scepticism inside, but as a short-term palliative at least, they appear to be doing the trick and before the new tax was announced demand was strong for the new long-dated, stock yielding 15½ per cent.

There is time enough in this market for both the small investor, who, when he returns, should consider the much cheaper method of purchasing government stocks on the National Savings Stock Register over the post office counter, and the institutions.

Private investors often have perceptions and needs which are different from those of their institutional counterparts. They are either more cautious or, conversely, more willing

and able to take risks than the long-term managers of insurance and pension funds.

Tax and each individual's own tax bracket play an important part in his investment decisions, which cannot be isolated from his overall personal investment and financial requirements.

On these pages we are trying to cater for the complete financial man or woman, and provide him with an operating philosophy. The balance, for instance, has to be struck between securing financial protection for oneself and family and an investment programme aimed at securing financial independence.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Double or quits

Going for a spin with Dunlop

Most new column starts with a greeting. This one is different.

I start with a warning that says:

The appeal is to those whose appetites are so jaded that only the thrill of losing and occasionally making money dangerously will entice a dull day.

The unwhisking will object that this is an odd time to begin a series of irresponsible share tips. Can I not see that the hub of the stockmarket is sickled over with the pale cast of recession?

Indeed I can; and that is why this is the ideal time to run a column that from time to time, certainly not from week to week, will concentrate on a twilit world of shares, convertibles and so on which leave all of their own.

So I shall try and avoid shares that simply move with the market—all blue chips and most second line stocks—which seems wise because I expect them to go down in the coming months rather than up.

And so to the game. Why not a fluffer on Dunlop, our more famous tyre maker, second after Michelin in Europe though smaller of course than the American giants, Goodyear, Firestone, Uniroyal and Goodrich.

Tyres have slumped worldwide, Dunlop is barely profitable, and it has big debts. So the 50p shares are a poorly 44p and yield more than 17 per cent, indicating that the market thinks the dividend will be cut. The gamble is that it will not be, that investors will come to see this, and that in time the shares will eventually double.

Fairmearns say that Dunlop is another Leyland; I disagree. At worst it is much better equipped than Leyland to sell profitable interests in plantations and sports goods and raise enough money to swing its present market capitalisation.

On the brighter side, Dunlop's scope for making real money once tyre business turns up is huge. The latest interim report showed sales of £766m and pre-tax profits of £16m.

The remaining £500 buys the single premium pure endowment. After twelve months this policy pays the investor the whole of his income, about £150, and also provides the second £500 instalment on the annual premium plan.

The remaining £500 buys the

der value equals the original investment, in this case £1,000, rolling in short-term guaranteed bonds by launching a two-year tax relief by the Revenue.

The mechanics on the two-year bonds are exactly the same: the investment is split to buy two single-premium policies, giving two years' income, while three annual premiums are paid.

As the tax relief accounts for much of the gain on these policies, companies emphasize that potential investors should consider carefully whether they are eligible for such relief before signing along the dotted line. The Life Office Association says that income on a £1,000 investment in its one-year bond would drop by £106 to £24 in the absence of tax relief, a loss of 40 per cent.

The bonds are a package of two insurance policies—a ten-year "qualifying" annual premium endowment and a "non-qualifying" single premium endowment.

On the one-year bond the investment is split equally to pay a premium on both policies. With a £1,000 investment, £500 pays the first instalment on the annual premium plan. This policy provides life cover and the guarantee: surrender value at the end of the term.

The remaining £500 buys the single premium pure endowment. After twelve months this policy pays the investor the whole of his income, about £150, and also provides the second £500 instalment on the annual premium plan.

The second annual premium is only paid to boost the premium on the policy. For each £500 invested here the company receives £106 from the Revenue—that is, 17½ per cent of the gross premium, equivalent to 21.2 per cent of the net investment.

Immediately after this premium has been paid, the policy is surrendered. At the surren-

der general, which could have repercussions throughout the industry.

It is, of course, likely that the Revenue will call a halt to these short-term bonds in the next Budget, if not before. Even though they account for only a very small part of the life assurance market, the plans could easily mushroom and create widespread abuse of the tax relief concessions.

At present the only restraint on investors in these bonds is the level of premiums that are eligible for such relief. This amounts to a maximum of 50 per cent of total income, or £1,500, whichever is the greater.

It was ironically the Government that helped the life companies to offer a simple market entry by changing the method of allotting tax relief. Until April this year, the investor paid his premiums gross and claimed relief from the Revenue through his tax code. Now he simply pays the net premium and the life office claims the relief.

Even if the Revenue allows the bonds to ride until the next Budget, companies will have to rethink their marketing strategy before the "cooling off" period on "qualifying"

Company	Minimum Investment	Yield p.a.*	Frequency of income payments
1 year bonds			
Albany Life	£200	15.0%	Half yearly
Liberty Life	£200	15.5%	At end of term
Merchant Investors	£1,000	15.0%	At end of term
Scandia Equity & Life	£1,000	15.0%	At end of term
2 year bonds			
Liberty Life	£200	14.6%	Annually
Merchant Investors	£2,000	12.5%	Annually
* net of basic rate tax		14.0%	Annually

Sally Mic

Margaret Stone

INTEREST RATES FOR SAVERS

	Sited Yield %	Equivalent Gross Yield at 25% %	30% %	45% %
Savings Certificates (18th Issue) 5 years	8.45	11.27	12.07	15.36
Saving Certificates 19th Issue 5 yrs (Feb. 1980)	10.33	13.77	14.75	18.78
National Savings Bonds 5 yrs	9.50	10.52	10.62	10.77
Trustee Savings Bank—Ordinary A/c	5.00*	6.87	7.14	9.09
Trustee Savings Bank—Investment A/c	4.00	4.00*	4.00	4.00*
National Savings Bank Inv A/c Jan 1	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Trustee Savings Bank—Special Deposit A/c	7.12*	7.12*	7.12*	7.12*
Trustee Savings Bank—Term Deposits	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12
Finance House Deposits	14.86	14.86	14.86	14.86
Bank Deposits	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Local Authorities—1-2 yrs	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Save-As-You-Earn (2nd Issue)—5 years	8.80**	11.07	11.88	15.09
—7 years	8.82**	11.49	12.31	15.87
Building Societies—Saving Shares	10.00**	13.33	14.29	14.29
—Shares	8.75**	11.67	12.50	12.50
—Term Shares—5 years	10.75**	14.33	15.36	15.36
—Insurance linked—4 years	14.09	18.79	20.13	24.35
—Insurance linked—10 years	10.20	13.60	14.57	18.65
British Government Securities 1-5 years	16.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
5-10 years	14.88	14.86	14.86	14.86
over 10 years	15.13	15.13	15.13	15.13

NOTES: * Tax free on first £70 of interest only. ** Tax free; *** Tax paid at basic rate. † After 20 November.

Peter Wainwright

Grouse

Where a maintenance order is made out to children, with nothing for the wife, who could then claim social security to boost her income.

But there are plenty of instances where it is not a loophole. A former wife who has remarried, for instance, and has no claim on her first husband, may still be receiving maintenance for, or rather to, his dependent children. If her second husband leaves her without funds she may apply to the DSS for herself, and any subsequent children.

She will find that maintenance paid for the children of her first marriage is used to reduce the total amount to which she is entitled. The first husband ends up supporting his remarried former wife—a situation which no court in the land has the power to order.

It claims that a "loop-hole" in the law was being exploited by divorcing couples, who agreed that substantial sums of maintenance would be paid to

children, with nothing for the wife, who could then claim social security to boost her income.

But there are plenty of instances where it is not a loophole. A former wife who has remarried, for instance, and has no claim on her first husband, may still be receiving maintenance for, or rather to, his dependent children. If her second husband leaves her without funds she may apply to the DSS for herself, and any subsequent children.

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Disclosing names • Parking • Capital gains and houses

This specialist readers service has been compiled with the help of John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving.

poses. He subsequently sold the house some time ago and recently received a capital gains tax assessment based on the similar proportion of the gain. The amount involved was some £300. Could not a claim be resisted under the £1,000 exemption rule? (KJ, London)

No, he cannot reserve a parking space by blocking your path and refusing to move when asked, the pedestrian was himself committing the offence of obstruction by "wilfully obstructing the free passage along the highway". This is unlawful unless he has lawful authority or excuse. Had you called a police officer he could have been arrested, had he refused to go. You might have asked his name and address and threatened to report him.

Although you would be entitled to use reasonable means to "abate the nuisance" caused by his wilful obstruction, bulldozing him aside might not be viewed kindly by a court, particularly if he were hurt. For example, he might accuse you of assault or even dangerous driving.

I invested £2,000 in a co-owned syndicate in 1975. They traded in futures and the intention was that they would make a capital gain for me (no income was paid). I made a capital gain and have now had a claim from the Inland Revenue under Schedule U and the Inland Revenue are

sued of, say £10,000-£15,000. I have had term assurance with Commercial Union for the past 10 years, but they now inform me that the minimum sum has been raised to £25,000, the annual premiums for which would be £556.50 for a three-year term and £643.40 for a five-year term. This proposal goes beyond my own needs and pocket! I simply need to provide some additional money for my wife in the event of my predeceasing her. Her intention would be to use most of it to purchase an immediate annuity. (CB, Guiseley).

Among the commission paying offices, Phoenix charges £2.66 a year for a five-year policy, £17.28 a year for 10 years. Among the non-commission paying offices, the London Life Association is quoting £425.44 a year for a £12,000 (minimum) policy for five years, or £57.50 for 10 years. The drawback to term assurance is that you could survive to the end of the term—having paid quite a lot of premium—when it would be very expensive to arrange further. Instead, therefore, it could be a whole-life policy which will cover you until death. The two insurers mentioned above quote £2874.80 and £288 per annum, respectively. While term assurance offers no return if you do not claim, should your wife predecease you, probably it would be possible to surrender a whole life policy for cash.

I was recently interested in buying a vintage car and was willing to pay the price asked on the understanding that the seller would undertake to meet the cost of certain repairs. He later wrote to me agreeing to my request but his letter was headed "without prejudice". What is the exact legal significance of these words? (REB, Woking).

In nutshell "without prejudice" means that the offer makes no admission of liability. As used by the seller in the context of his letter the expression has no legal significance. The expression applies only where some one makes a claim which is dis-

missed.

Richards, Longstaff give company directors and senior executives all the freedom they can have. All we restrict is the cost.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Investor's week

New stocks five gilts breather at last

It was one of those weeks in which we were meant to feel better. Indeed some City gentlemen felt themselves purified by the way Government had passed an important test.

By unceremoniously dumping at lumps of gilt-edged stock on the market the authorities waded a mad scramble and thus borrowed enough money from institutions to pay over-weight. Government minding.

To be sure the price was high according to some, no-one was too high if it could show that the money supply was again coming under control. With this great ana after ordinary shares re-wallowers at the dance. At great cost, the Government has indeed paid for a few weeks more of Government's ending. But did the exercise really mean that the eagerly awaited turn in gilt-edged rates had come? If it was only two months before rates start climbing again?

I do not believe that the turn gilts has yet come, despite yesterday's gains, and over a week month I also expect the FT index (it fell from 420.347 this week) to move into a 300-350 area.

The latest measures insofar they work, mean an even sharper downturn in the economy with all that means a pressure on profit margins. There is also the possibility that at present that reign money will come in and the pound still higher, rendering British industry even more uncompetitive in world markets.

It is also reasonable to look for bankruptcies, including me among famous unexpected names over the next nine months. Strikes will not be the only test of the Government's nerves.

This past week Boots could only manage static interests; Unilever slowed down sharply; Chloride did as poorly as it feared; and the international giant, Philips is going little better than marking time. They are a foretaste of things to come.

Gilt-edged prices have been unkind this week, but the punishment will only stop when world interest rates, especially American, start rising. When inflation still speeds up, starts falling; and when the Government's need to siphon money from gilt-edged securities is seen to lessen.

I expect all these things to get worse before they get better, and in particular it will probably take time for the United States to put its house in order. Presidential election year has begun.

PW

The Times
SPECIAL REPORTS
put where you want them
in the news

What kind of share manager would you make?

Perhaps you'd make a very good share manager. If you had the time.

But today's economic climate makes the expert management of shares, more than ever, a full time job. And that's why you benefit by exchanging your quoted shares for Canlife units.

Our professional share managers are able to give your investment the kind of up to the minute attention demanded by present market conditions.

What's more, when you exchange your shares, you'll get preferential terms and the advantages of a broadly based portfolio by investing in one of the two Canlife Unit Trusts. The General Trust aims to secure an attractive balance between growth of capital and growth of income, while the Income Trust is aimed toward greater income with good prospects of long term growth. Remember that the price of units, and the income from them, may go down as well as up.

In addition, an investment in Canlife Units offers certain Capital Gains Tax advantages.

As part of The Canada Life Group, currently managing assets in excess of £1,000 million, Canada Life Unit Trust Managers can call upon a wealth of investment experience which reaches back 130 years.

So send in the coupon for details of our share exchange scheme.

And benefit from the investment experience of The Canada Life through Canlife Unit Trusts.

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To: Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 6 Charles II Street, London SW1Y 4AD. Telephone 01-814 6122.
Please send me details of the Canlife Share Exchange Scheme.

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Address _____

TT 17-11

Canlife units

Experience - where experience counts.

Monopolizing the market in tables

The lifting of exchange controls will open the gates for a flood of British investment money into everything from Mexican cannabis farms to Korean massage parlours—the taste of the British investor for the bizarre and the unusual being what it is—and the market expects both sharks teeth and cowrie shells to go to a premium against sterling by the year end.

You may think I am exaggerating. But how else can the astounding investment offerings that are made so constantly be explained in those organs of the press that are patronized by, among others, the unnecessarily rich?

Old Timothy Forsyte, with his predilection for consols, would have choked on his shoulder of mutation or the idea of postage stamps as an investment. Nonetheless, the doves are long past when this was recorded, and out of the ordinary, and indeed, can't think of more than one firm of stockbrokers prepared to give advice on them.

Even they, however, presumably draw the line at silver replicas of postage stamps, or gold replicas of Indian pig-sticking prints of the 1870's or pewter replicas of chamber pots of the famous. This does not seem to cut the imagination and enterprize of those who dream up for us such unlikely temptations as porcelain hand bells or seven replica glass walking sticks in a set, one for every day of the week (suit

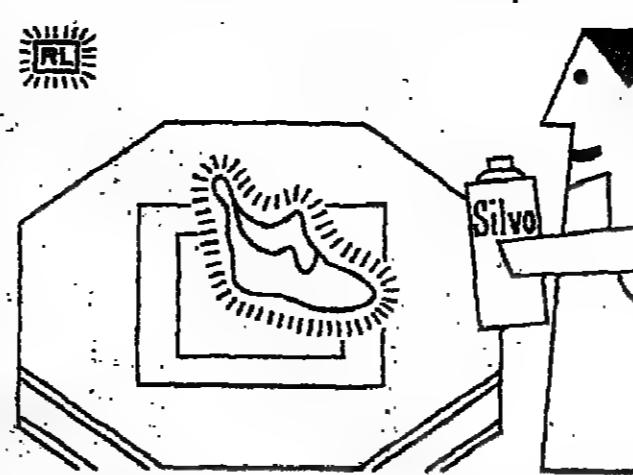
well-bred gentleman with delicate wrists).

However, as our new masters keep telling us, the market is all. And if there are people who are prepared to shell out good money earned from the sweat of their great-grandfathers' brows for such unconsidered trifles then there is nothing much the rest of us can do about it except curl the lip in mild disdain. Or that's what I thought about it until a few weeks ago.

What changed my mind was to read in one of the weekend colour supplements an advertisement of such breathtaking vulgarity that it must have broken all inter-galactic records. I immediately desisted to share it with you in case you missed it.

Described as "a major investment opportunity—in a strictly limited edition of 500," this "exclusive" hand-crafted Monopoly table "is yours, all yours, for a little master of £266 including fittings and fittings, the latter being rich and rare enough to reflect the taste of the sub-editor of the Book of the Revelation of St John the Divine."

Thus, the traditional play tokens, breathe the advertisement, the flat-iron box, too, being hand-crafted and carved all finely worked in sterling silver by one of London's leading silversmiths; each token being individually hallmarked, of



course. Within the table's two concealed compartments, the "banker's" drawers, nestle the special gilt-edged laminated Chance, Community Chest and Property Cards and the hotels and houses in appropriately dyed sycamore. (I am not making it up, I am quoting, honestly).

It doesn't actually say that the dice are finely worked from light-colored Tanzanian elephant ivory and that the money is hand-painted by monks on water-thin Indian yellow. But you will be glad to hear that the wooden playing top is definitely crafted—possibly even artfully—in Cameroon cherry mahogany with carefully

matched wood graining, the Monopoly track being in Ceylonese satinwood with a marquetry border and the legs and lips of rich African redwood.

The matching dice shaker is provided with a special non-scruffing brown suede base so as not to violate the table's finish of three coats of lacquer which is then hand-waxed and polished. The Lord be praised for that, anyway.

These fortunate enough to acquire this item, continue the blurb, will recognize it as a super investment though it is, or, inconceivable, says I, that they will be the only ones who do so. In any event, just in case the entire burgling com-

Francis Kinsman

Insurance

Back to basics: family protection comes first

Life assurance is the best answer for family protection. Leaving aside the investment or tax advantages approach, for a modest outlay (much lower than in most other parts of the world), you can cover your life for many thousands of pounds.

Personal accident insurance may seem to be a cheaper alternative still, but it has the great drawback that should you die other than as a result of an accident, your family would get nothing.

Insurance brokers don't go out of their way to sell policies which simply offer financial protection in the event of death but, if you are accepted, Equitable Life, London Life—which will normally be considered by a broker who lives by commission.

Remember to check a broker's quote with the leading non-commission life offices—the Ecclesiastical (laity, as well as clergy are accepted), Equitable Life, London Life—which will normally be considered by a broker who lives by commission.

However, you make it clear what you want, a broker should be able to get a competitive quote. Seldom is one company the "best" for all ages and terms of policy.

If maximum cover at minimum cost is the aim, it is straight protection which is

needed. Term assurance is the obvious answer—to pay a set sum in the event of your death over a predetermined period.

How much cover you need is up to you, but if you are around the age of 30 and need a 20-year policy, the cost may be just over 4p a day for every £10,000 of cover. This is the minimum; many insurers use a higher starting point. Four times salary is the best level in companies providing death cover.

Any smoker who gives up smoking and puts the cost towards this protection could buy high cover and doctors, no doubt, would say that the possibility of a claim would be reduced.

If you are 30 and want the policy to run to the age of 65, cover can be about three times as expensive as for the shorter term. At 45, to run to the age of 60, each £10,000 of cover costs about 16p a day—which is hardly excessive. It costs little more to add a

convertible option. If your policy is about to run out, but you are in failing health, you could convert (without providing any medical evidence) into a whole life policy—to pay whenever you die.

Normally, policy proceeds are left to a spouse, and are free from capital transfer tax. It can, however, be a good plan for at least some of the benefits to be written in trust for the children. In this way the money passes to the children free from capital transfer tax.

The main alternative to term assurance is family income benefits—where tax-free income is paid out by the life office from the date of death until expiry of the policy.

John Drummond



IF YOU HAVE MONEY WE AIM TO MULTIPLY IT

Tower Special Situations Trust

First offer of units at 25p per unit (Application received on or before 8th December 1979 will be allowed 11-12-79. Final price of 25p each. Investor holds 4.11 be allowed only at the quoted offer price.)

The aim of this new trust is to make as much money as possible for its investors from capital gain in the shares of "special situation" companies.

The Managers will invest for capital growth in:

1 PRIME TAKE OVER TARGETS—identified by the same criteria that bidding companies employ before launching a take-over bid.

2 STATUS CHANGE SITUATIONS—under which formerly indifferent companies are transformed into growth organisations by moving into new business areas.

3 RECOVERY SITUATIONS—where new management or new methods restore a declining company to a better rate of profitability, resulting in recovery in the share price.

4 OPPORTUNITY BUYING—at attractive prices of shares in smaller companies, new issues and rights issues, which offer good prospects of capital gain.

The investment management team has particular expertise in running this type of unit trust.

The Directors who will manage Tower Special Situations Trust have operated as a proven investment

Tower Unit Trust Management Limited, City Gate House, 39/45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1PX.

Additional Information

Applications will not be accepted if a subscriber will be paid within four weeks of the date of the application. Current and/or prospective investors will be asked to provide information concerning their financial position and to agree to certain restrictions.

When an individual wants to sell units, they should complete the form of "subscription slip" never used for unit purchases and forward the document to the Directors. Units will be sold at the mid-market price of the previous day and the settlement will be effected within 24 hours.

Distribution of net income—If to be made quarterly on 26th July and 26th November. The first dividend annual will be made on 26th July. Dividends will be paid in cash and will be reinvested in the fund. Dividends will be paid in cash and will be reinvested in the fund.

Distributions will be made quarterly on 26th July and 26th November. The first dividend annual will be made on 26th July. Dividends will be paid in cash and will be reinvested in the fund.

The application form includes an initial management charge of 3.5% plus VAT of 10% of the value of the trust is deducted from the gross income of the trust.

The Trust is a closed fund.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

St Piran is not being referred to DoT

By Michael Prest

When St Piran yesterday announced pre-tax profits of £15.1m and set the date of its annual general meeting, the controversy-wracked mining, property and investment company narrowly averted another dispute with shareholders.

The delay in releasing the accounts since the end of the company's financial year on March 31, had prompted one major mining house which is a shareholder to take up referring the matter to the Department of Trade.

But the 52 per cent profit increase may go some way to silencing critics, at least while they are waiting for the outcome of the Takeover Panel's inquiry into whether the stake held by Gasco Investments—a Hongkong company believed to be controlled by Mr J. Raper, a former St Piran Chairman—should trigger a takeover offer.

Summer dispute will hit HTV and LWT hard

By Our Financial Staff

HTV, along with other television contractors have managed to escape the worst effects of the 11 weeks' industrial dispute, which kept the companies off the air this summer, in their latest annual accounts.

The Welsh and West Country-based contractors produced pre-tax profits of £4.09m for the year ending July 31, 1979, compared with £3.21m last year. Turnover improved by more than £7m to £36.92m.

Profits from HTV's television arm increased by nearly £100,000 to £24.3m from 1978's £22.5m.

The group received a substantial boost from its publishing and stationery division which chipped in £234,000, compared with only £42,000 last year.

But HTV, together with LWT, which published its accounts this week, indicate that profits in the current year will be drastically cut-back as a result of the summer shut-down.

This advertisement has been issued by Avery Limited

Avery's Shareholders

* GEC are trying to buy you out at no more than an average market dividend yield.

* Their price of 265p therefore offers you no premium, in terms of the average market dividend yield, for selling control of the leading company in its field with good future prospects backed by a reliable record.

* The future prosperity of Avery's belongs to you and not to GEC.

Do not sell it to them.

Do not accept GEC's offer.

The Directors of Avery Limited have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and they jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

AN OFFER FROM M&G AMERICAN RECOVERY

M&G AMERICAN RECOVERY
The American economy remains the largest and most dynamic in the free world, with whole industries which exist virtually nowhere else. Among the vast number of publicly quoted companies there are always some that are temporarily failing to prosper. North America thus presents exceptional opportunities for investment in companies that have fallen on the bad side of the market. The prospects for recovery, consolidation will also be greater if the size or status is to be appropriate for the established M&G American Fund. The sole objective of the M&G American Recovery Fund is to achieve capital growth over the long term by investing in shares of such companies. The estimated gross current yield for income units is 2.50% at the buying price of 49 p.d. on 16th November 1979.

Unit Trusts are long-term investments and not suitable for those that may need to cash out.

Prices and yield, appear in the FT daily. An initial charge of 3.5% is included in the offered price, an annual charge of 1.5% plus VAT is deducted from the Fund's gross income. Distributions for income units are made on 20th June and 20th December net of basic rate tax and are reinvested for accumulation units to 31st December. Income units are not available to UK investors who will be 20th June, 1980. To purchase or sell units will be for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. 1.5% commission is payable to accredited agents. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Limited. The Fund is a wider-range security and is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade.

M&G is a member of the Unit Trust Association.

REGULAR SAVINGS

As an alternative, or in addition to investing a capital sum, you can start an M&G regular investment Plan through our subsidiary, M&G American Recovery Fund, for a minimum of £12 a month. The Company will retain tax on your behalf and add it to your payments (provided that your total assurance premiums do not exceed £1,500 p.a. or one-fifth of your total income, whichever is the greater). On a £20 p.m. growth Plan, for example, tax relief at the current rate of 17.5% would bring your gross premium up to £23.24 a month. If the rate of tax relief were, say, the amount you pay will also rise. You can make monthly payments for any amount between £12 and £20. These investment payments in the price of units through Pound Cost Averaging.

The Company invests 99% to 113% of each payment (depending on your starting age), except in the first two years when these figures reduce to 73%, to 89% to cover setting-up expenses. After two years, therefore, the amount invested will in most cases be greater than your monthly payment. The units normally allocated to establish benefits under the Plan are selected by the Company. The cover of at least 120 times your gross monthly premium is provided throughout, if your age at entry is 54 or under. An element of life cover is also provided for higher starting ages, up to 74, and continues to 80 in your plan. Any time after age 80 and up to the start of the plan's final year, the company may require a premium for the policy to remain in existence.

For further information, contact your M&G Agent or write to:

M&G, 104855, 10th Floor, 100 London Wall, EC2R 8BP.

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Regulated by the Central Council for Life Assurance.

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66 M&G American Recovery Fund will be run along similar lines to the group's existing Recovery Fund which has been outstandingly successful in backing similar shares in the British market. FINANCIAL TIMES 12.6.79 **99**

To: M&G GROUP LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 8QD. This section to be completed by all applicants.

SI Full name(s) (please print)
Surname _____
Other _____
Title _____
Address _____
Post code _____

Post code AR 494719

EITHER £1,000 Complete this section if you want to start a Life Assurance Policy by paying monthly premiums (minimum £12 a month).

I WISH TO PAY **S** _____ per month, and I enclose a sum of £_____
to offset any relief I am entitled to on my tax and other expenses.

PLEASE INVEST **S** _____ in ACCUMULATING UNITS

or **SI** in CAPITALISING UNITS

Complete this section if you want to start a Life Assurance Policy by paying monthly premiums (minimum £12 a month).

I enclose my cheque for the first net monthly payment, made payable to M&G Trust (Assured) Limited.

I understand that this payment is non-refundable and that my company will not accept it until it has received it in account.

Signature _____ Date _____

Name and address of usual doctor (where necessary to repeat)

Any other enclosing M&G Plan holder details

If you answer 'No' to Part 1 of the declaration below, delete it and sign Part 2.

Part 1 Declaration: I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I do not expect to receive any benefit as a result of any statement or representation made.

Part 2 Declaration: That the premiums will be used for the purpose of establishing a unit trust scheme.

The Company invests 99% to 113% of each payment

(depending on your starting age), except in the first two years when these figures reduce to 73%, to 89% to cover setting-up expenses. After two years, therefore, the amount invested will in most cases be greater than your monthly payment. The units normally allocated to establish benefits under the Plan are selected by the Company. The cover of at least 120 times your gross monthly premium is provided throughout, if your age at entry is 54 or under. An element of life cover is also provided for higher starting ages, up to 74, and continues to 80 in your plan. Any time after age 80 and up to the start of the plan's final year, the company may require a premium for the policy to remain in existence.

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The superb Thirties exhibition at the Hayward Gallery, on until January 13, while it goes far beyond just one labelled period, is bound to add to the already considerable interest in collecting Art Deco. It is nine years since *Art and Antiques Weekly* gave its considered opinion that much of that particular period was "flashy tat", and during that time prices have soared.

So you will need more than pennies from heaven to become a collector, but if the style appeals, it would be worth making a visit to L'Odéon in Fulham High Street, where David Sarel and Noel Tovey have such an excellent collection that they supply museums. They have Bagues and Lalique, which they say is "going crazy", and a selection of heavy glass vases etched with acid to give a rough contrasting texture. These are by the French designer Daum and cost around £500. Next year, says Mr. Sarel, their price could double. Art Deco has been through its fashion phase, he feels, and is now being taken seriously.

He also recommends ceramics from the Wiener Werkstätte group, a movement going on in Austria at the same time as Art Deco. Already important in America, this work is beginning to be sought by connoisseurs here too. Names to look for are Josef Hoffmann and Koloman Möller.

Other specialists in the period, for your address book, are Tony Cawley, 45 The Galleries, Camden Passage, N1; Cobra, 220 New Kings Road, SW6; The Folk Lewis Collection, 274 Fulham Road, SW6; and M Pruskin, Chenil Galleries, 183 Kings Road, SW3.

If Bernard Ashley had not baptised, years ago, at the idea of having his name associated with pretty, printed pinupos, we might never have heard of his wife. He was already producing furnishing fabrics under his name, so her tiny florals were launched under hers. Now, in 60 world-scattered shops, the Laura Ashley label is synonymous with all that is delicate and pretty in clothes, wall-papers and fabrics.

She has divided her latest ideas for home furnishings into three groups: the study collection, with its desk pad, picture frame, diary and photograph album; the dressing room collection of sponge and travel bags, lingerie bag, sewing roll, jewel and trinket boxes; and the dining collection of tablecloths, napkins, tea cosy, egg cosy, place mats, cutlery box and lampshade.

The dining collection is my favourite. Like many other housekeepers, I have one set of china for entertaining and a pile of oddments for family. I should love to have different sets to suit every mood: Royal Doulton for grand occasions, Thomas for when I was feeling pure in line if not in word and deed, French Provençal for summer luncheons, chunky brown pots for winter suppers.

With, of course, all the appropriate table-linen and glasses.

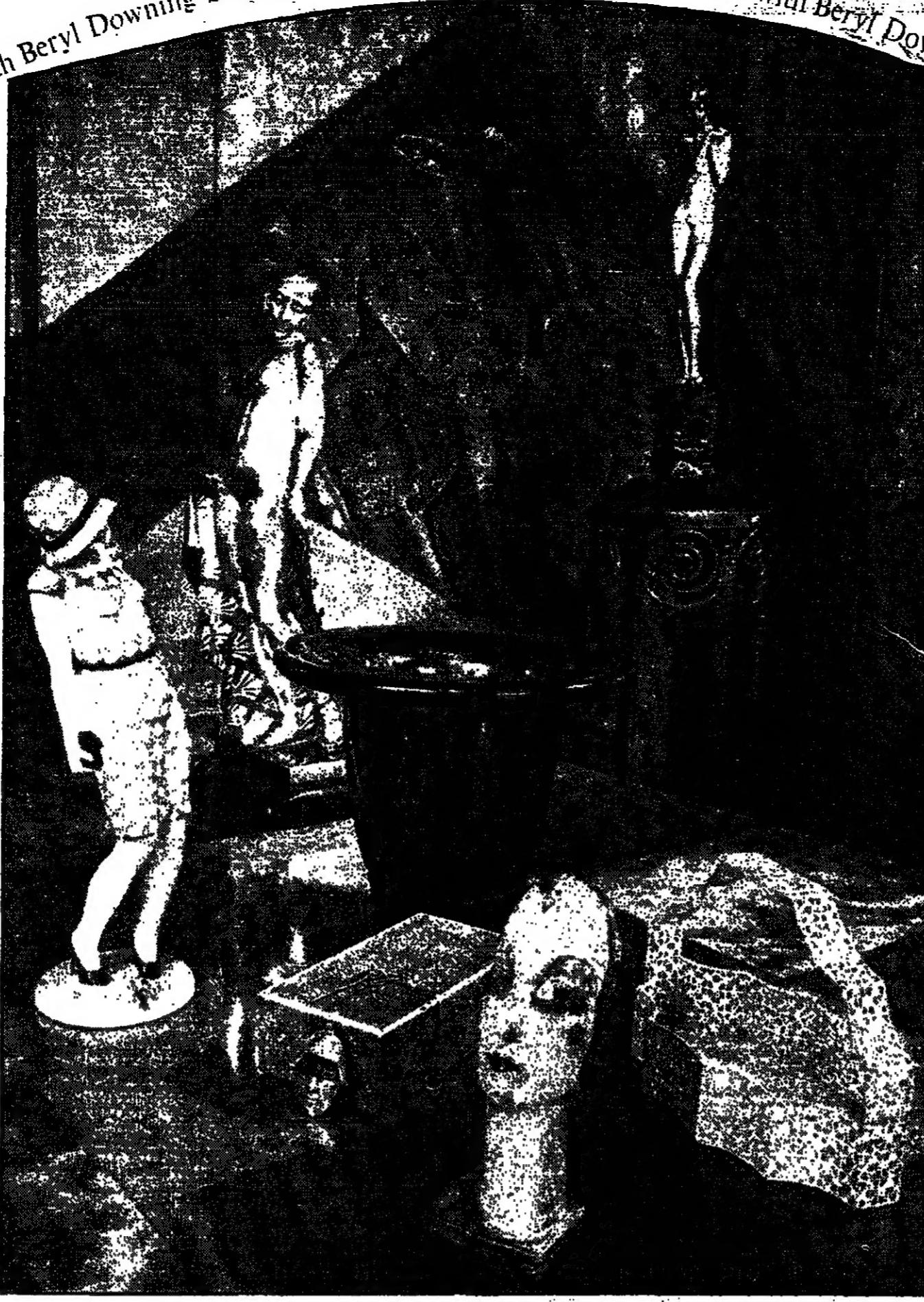
Bernard Ashley I would keep for breakfast because it is such an exuberantly fresh way to start the day. The particular design I have chosen to illustrate is available in rose on white for the 18in diameter cloth, £13.75, and napkins, £2.25 for four and in white on rose for the lampshade, tea cosy, and egg cosy. From Laura Ashley in Lower Sloane Street and Bow Street and from all provincial branches. The pink ginger jar lamp base, £11.45, and the white coffee or tea pot, £19.30, with matching cup and saucer, £4.20, from the Crown Staffordshire Surrey collection, are all from Harrods.

Some of my colleagues devoted their talents this summer to inventing plausible excuses for not doing those jobs about the house for which they will happily now have no time. Others discovered the Pege Paint Pad.

This foam pad, with a hairy mohair surface and plastic or metal handle, is, apparently, enough to put most professional decorators out of business overnight. There seem to be two types of do-it-yourself enthusiasts: those who painstakingly brush out with nothing but the best bristles and those who deliberately wield a roller in spite of the fact that it sounds like dyspeptic colitis. Friends from both groups assure me that they are now devoted disciples of Pege.

There are various sizes of pad. The speed painter, 6in x 4in, is for emulsion and can be attached to broom handle, so that you can reach ceilings. It costs £2.99. Then there is a set which consists of a 24in pad, a shield pad for panels and window frames, a plain tin pad and a linwand for crevices. Together they cost £2.78, or you can buy each pad individually. The 4in one, for instance, costs 94p.

They are available in many do-it-yourself stores or from Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W1 who, of course, do mail order. I haven't tried them myself, but I am told they are easy to use and produce an excellent finish.



Above centre: Examples of French and German Art Deco at L'Odéon Deco, Fulham High Street, SW6. • Right: From the Marks and Spencer kitchen: sieve £2.99, bowl £2.50, canister £2.99, memo board £4.99, paper holder £2.99, measuring spoons 80p, flour shaker £2.50. • Below: Circular tablecloth £13.75, set of four napkins £2.25, tea-cosy £3.25, and lampshade £9.25 from branches of Laura Ashley. Lamp base £11.45, Crown Staffordshire coffee-pot £19.30, cup and saucer £4.20, all from Harrods.

Photographs by Trevor Sutton. Drawing by Wendy Jones



Afia in Baker Street, London, are known for very handsome and very expensive floorcoverings. Knobbly-textured berber carpets are favourite with many architects and interior designers. Put Afia and berber together and you would expect to carpet your home for something close to the national debt.

But this year Afia introduced their own berber in 100 per cent wool, 13in wide and with either hessian or heavy density rubber backing. It costs only £6.75 a square yard, which for wool is quite remarkable. My only regret was that it was only in oatmeal, which is an excellent furnishing colour, but not entirely practical for all purposes.

Now Afia have produced this berber in an excellent brown, which they call mink and I would describe as nutmeg. If this goes as well as the oatmeal, they hope to extend the range of colours by the end of the year. They are willing to supply anywhere in the United Kingdom and their me in mind, temporary.

Because I started gathering news for this page before the opening of Liberty's Food Fair last Monday, I was given a pre-peer review of the specialties. Perhaps a pre-peer might be a better description, as the afternoon was wet and dark and the lights in the store room weren't working. But the torch and gas lamp provided a good array of delicacies in a dimly down-trotty feast atmosphere of illegibility, and all the more tempting for that.

Anyone shopping in central London until December 22 will be able to see the display in full floodlight in the new department opened specially for the Fair. The entrance is through the men's wear department or at the side of the building in Foubert's Place.

There are specialties from New Zealand, including fish, tua tua soup and oyster and scallop pates, fresh passion fruit and ramarelos (tree tomatoes), and there will be a demonstration or tasting each day from noon until 2 pm. One of these will be a tasting of New Zealand wines and before the buffs start sharpening up their epithets about overtones of distilled kiwi, let me tell you that it was a New Zealand wine that won a prize in Paris this

year for being the best in the Riesling class.

Liberty are also having Durfee, Orange Pekoe, Morning Breakfast and Earl Grey teas packed specially for them in own label 4oz tins at £1.45 and are making up little 2oz gift packs of chocolates and sugared almonds in their own boxes.

Traditional hamsters are available, or you can have your own selection made up as a hamper.

If the value is over £10, Mail orders must be received by December 7.

I think you may see a big development in Liberty foods in the New Year. They have taken on several ex-Robert Jackson staff and obviously feel that the closure of that Piccadilly gourmet's paradise leaves a gap which they have

the space and expertise to fill.

Those who have friends in Australia and New Zealand may like to know of a new overseas gift voucher scheme at W. H. Smith. You simply buy a voucher for whatever value is appropriate for the food you are buying in which of those two countries it is to be redeemed.



Two glasses for the party season. Thirties martini glass with black stem and base £1.65 at Elgin Court Shop, 2 Market Place, Woodstock, Oxfordshire; James Rossiter, 40/41 Broad Street, Bath, Insight, 37 Francis Street, Leicestershire; Inside Out Shop, Neal Street, London. Price varies from £3.30 to £3.80. Extravagant all-purpose glass from the Thomas Range, £1.65 at Barkers, Kensington High Street, Army and Navy branches in SW1, shot, Camberley, Eastbourne, Guildford and Maidstone.

Drawing by Lyn Gray. Photographs by

My "friend" John has just written to Texas to tell me of nationally famous De cake. Now I don't know, but he has no address and I can't remember calling him. So I must wait with his random if nothing else.

Also, the subject Crawford's cake is not riveting international, but I hear its name about at gatherings in Warwickshire. But I send one to a Christmas, I am assured, be direct right to direct from his oven. He'll charge it to my Express card.

Ah, so that's it. I admire the energy of American businesses, but I do not like American Express giving my name and to a salesmen who make a direct mail shot.

But I am comforted at the date on the which arrived last we came, Texas, August 11, rate, even if I had ordered cakes for my friend couldn't possibly be delivered by Christmas. Joy it is to live in with a bulldog series against foreign sales. the second class.

Something old, new, something borrowed, blue—and a set numi-pans. Those pre-requisites of life when I was married, I tell it was some year fact before cookware in blue period, and I avocados, mustard and appeared on the shelves.

I still have those pans, while coloured stick-uppers, given test, have chipped and been thrown away was not a great devotional Kitchen revolution. Tower Housewares with their Royal range have silver grey insides, finished with Teflon Silver they really are hard. You can even beat whisk add you won't non-stick.

So I was delighted to have now expanded Tower Housewares to include tins-for-pudding, Swiss roll, buns and two sizes sandwich and dessert. Prices range from £1.50 sandwich tin to the large loaf tin and is available from British, Birmingham, Bristol, Maidenhead, Farnborough and the two in Oxford Street, London.



The bowls, for instance, have max-insides, so that scratches don't show, and a rubber rim round the base to prevent slipping. The canisters also have the rubber rim and lids which fit so well that you can fill them with water and turn them upside down without spilling a drop. The plastic rims to the sieves are strongly welded on. Even the measuring spoons have curved edges inside so that particles of food cannot cling.

I cover the memo board with its cork panel and holders for pencils, drawing pins and anything to do with that goes into the making of all the marks and Spencer goods, which is unique. Instead of a single compartment which inevitably means that you have to put your hand over the holes when you tip it up to fill it, this one has a base container and an outer cover with a perforated top, which simply locks over it when filled, £2.50.

Other sample prices are: large bowl, £2.50; colander, £2.99; non-drip jug, £1.99. All are dishwasher safe and stain resistant and available in eight Marks and Spencer branches—Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Maidenhead, Farnborough and the two in Oxford Street, London.

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7100, who will allow me great and unrestricted freedom. They shall inform us of greatness and comfort on every side. —Psalms 11:20.

BIRTHS

BILLER.—On 2nd June, 1979, at St. Stephen's Church, Bow, Revd Stanley, his brother, Revd Alan, and Revd Michael, his son. Buried by his beloved wife, Revd Barbara, at St. John's Cemetery, Bow, on 10th August, 1979.

BULMER.—On 10th Oct., to Ted and Linda, son Simon John.

COCHE.—On 27th January, 1979, Revd Mrs. and Michael, son Joseph, born 1st April, 1978.

GOLDFORD.—On November 14th, to Susan, the Revd Brian, and Laura, a sister for James Michael.

HOPKINS.—Rev'd Mrs. Barbara and Richard, daughter of Revd Michael Hopkins.

JEFFERSON.—On August 6th, at Embury Hospital, Buntingford, Revd Paul, a daughter (Philippe) Clive Paul.

LEWIS.—On 13th October, to Trevor (now Padfield) and Robin Lewis.

MCKEE.—On November 8, 1979, in Coolee (near Lisburn) and Dublin, Ireland, Revd Michael McKee.

MORAN.—On 15th November, 1979, peacefully after long and painful illness, Revd Canon Cyril Moran, Sheencombe, and greatly loved by his children, wife and grandchildren. Funeral at Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Sheencombe, 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 21st. No flowers. Instead don't forget to give a donation to the Cancer Research Campaign.

HENDERSON.—ANNIE.—At her home, 10th Avenue, Newlands, South Africa, on 10th August, 1979, Revd Mrs. Annie Henderson, beloved wife of Harry, and mother of Jennifer, Blundell, and Christopher, and grandmother of Christopher, and Nicholas, and William. Cremation at St. Peter's, Cheltenham. No letters, please, and donations to the Cancer Research Campaign.

JOHNSTON.—On November 16th, 1979, suddenly and peacefully, aged 86 years, died Revd Dr. John Johnston, of 10, Arden Road, Oxford, Kent. Funeral service at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, November 17th.

JACOBS.—DR. KAREN.—On 10th November, peacefully at home, Revd Karen Jacobs, and her family, cremation at King's College Hospital, Tulse Hill, London, SW7. No flowers or service by request.

JONES.—STEPHEN.—On 10th November, 1979, suddenly and peacefully, aged 86 years, died Revd Dr. Stephen Jones, of 10, Arden Road, Oxford, Kent. Funeral service at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, November 17th.

KIMMINS.—On November 15th, 1979, at Somerset National Hospital, Weston-super-Mare, Revd G. C. S. Kimmings, aged 86 years. Lt Gen Sir Brian Kimmings, K.B.E., C.B., aged 86 years. Revd Kimmings was a much-loved and greatly loved by his children, wife and grandchildren. Funeral at Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Weston-super-Mare, at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 21st. No flowers. Instead don't forget to give a donation to the Cancer Research Campaign.

MORGAN.—On 15th November, 1979, peacefully after long and painful illness, Revd Canon Cyril Moran, Sheencombe, and greatly loved by his children, wife and grandchildren. Funeral at Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Sheencombe, 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 21st. No flowers. Instead don't forget to give a donation to the Cancer Research Campaign.

MONROVIA.—On the 10th of November, 1979, in the Royal United Hospital, Bath, in Susan and Linda, son and daughter of Revd Michael and Linda Clark, sister of James.

SPRATT.—On November 10th, at Greenwich District Hospital, to Jennifer and Richard, daughter of Revd Michael and Linda Clark.

THOMAS.—On November 8, 1979, in Coolee (near Lisburn) and Dublin, Ireland, Revd Michael Thomas.

WILSON.—On November 8, 1979, in Coolee (near Lisburn) and Dublin, Ireland, Revd Michael Wilson.

YOUNG.—On November 8, 1979, in Coolee (near Lisburn) and Dublin, Ireland, Revd Michael Young.

ZACHARIAH.—On November 8, 1979, in Coolee (near Lisburn) and Dublin, Ireland, Revd Michael Zachariah.

ACROSS

1 Tough foul, we hear, get them steamed up (7).

5 Assemble for prayer (7).

9 They let one enter for father's race meeting (9).

10 It's equally right for her or cock birds (5).

11 Miss Alice comprehends this law (5).

12 Being weighty, trip on mat, tumble (9).

14 Not quite quality of the lush in the Close tonight (14).

17 Take the lead in "Ten Gurkha Men", perhaps (4, 3, 7).

21 Simpleton gets a degree in March (5-4).

23 One drink knocked back—not like to Jades (5).

24 The mate's foreign and the ship's out of order (5).

25 Encountered amongst those who attempt verses (9).

26 Drink creates urge to loud impudence (5-4).

27 Seasoning Margates put in ginger biscuits (7).

DOWN

1 The way to get round a threatened task (6).

2 Possibly one sun god is mentioned (7).

3 Philip Pirrip was so hopeful (5).

4 Most honey isn't changed the match (11).

BIRTHS

TRANCE.—On "Guy's Tuesday", 24th Nov., at Guy's Hospital, to Richard and Heather, two sons, Nicholas (Nigel) and Alexander.

WATSON.—On 20th November, at Gloucester Royal Hospital, to Tom and Lesley—two sons, Richard and Andrew, a son, Joseph Guy Andrew, a brother for Andrew.

WRIGHT.—On 30th September, 1979, at Friern Park Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. John and Barbara Wright, son, John Andrew, a brother for Andrew.

YOUNG.—On 21st November, at St. George's Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. John Young, son, John Andrew, a brother for Andrew.

DEATHS

AHLWALL MRS. A.—On 10th November, 1979, widow of Dr. S. Ahlwall. He was Consultant Goldsmiths' Surgeon to India. Mother of Dr. H. Paul, Goldsmiths' Surgeon to India. Father of Dr. R. Ahlwall, Goldsmiths' Surgeon to India. Son, Dr. R. Ahlwall, Goldsmiths' Surgeon to India. Daughter, Dr. S. Ahlwall, Goldsmiths' Surgeon to India.

AITKEN.—George Aitkenhead, former officer of the Royal Navy, died on 11th November, 1979, at his home, 52a North Hill, London, N.1. Cremation service took place at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, on 12th November.

ANDERSON.—On November 12th, James Anderson, husband of Revd Barbara Anderson, died at King's College Hospital, London, after a short illness. His widow and son, David, a son of Revd Barbara Anderson, and son of Revd Barbara Anderson, died at King's College Hospital, London, on 12th November.

BACHELOR TAYLOR.—On August 1979, at his home, 10, Mayfair Mansions, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Beloved husband of Revd Barbara Taylor, and son of Revd Barbara Taylor, and son of Revd Barbara Taylor.

BEDFORD.—On November 12th, Revd Barbara Bedford, beloved wife of Revd Michael Bedford, died at her home, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Beloved wife of Revd Michael Bedford, and son of Revd Michael Bedford.

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BUTLER.—On November 12th, Revd Barbara Butler, beloved wife of Revd Michael Butler, died at her home, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Beloved wife of Revd Michael Butler, and son of Revd Michael Butler.

CAMPION.—On November 12th, Revd Barbara Campion, beloved wife of Revd Michael Campion, died at her home, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Beloved wife of Revd Michael Campion, and son of Revd Michael Campion.

CARRE.—On November 12th, Revd Barbara Carre, beloved wife of Revd Michael Carre, died at her home, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Beloved wife of Revd Michael Carre, and son of Revd Michael Carre.

CARTER.—On November 12th, Revd Barbara Carter, beloved wife of Revd Michael Carter, died at her home, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Beloved wife of Revd Michael Carter, and son of Revd Michael Carter.

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